James McLaughlin, 135, Fleet Street.

THE Pictorial Times

SATURDAY No 4. APRIL 8 1843.

THE TWO MORALITIES.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

There is not a greater difference between Alexander drunk and Alexander sober, than between John Smith a private man, and the John Smith the fraction of a company. A snarling misanthrope, — a venomous satirist might be induced, from the contemplation of such social duplicity, to found thereon a very uncomfortable theory; namely, that in every man, however good, wise, or charitable he may in his singleness appear, there, nevertheless, resides a *quantum* of iniquity, which evil has only to seek association, to combine itself with other men, to immediately vindicate its power of mischief, its inherent wickedness. Let no man who dwells in his simple individuality put faith in his own nature. He may, in his innocence, believe himself incapable of the least wrong towards his neighbour, of the smallest injustice, of the slightest social meanness. What! *He* to commit such or such an act! His virtuous blood mounts to his cheek, his lip shakes with indignation, and placing his hand upon his beating breast, he looks loftily round, in a flutter of disgust. Alas! simple man, most ignorant in the unconsciousness of his own nature, he knows not the latent evil dwelling within him; an evil to be brought out directly he joins a board, a vestry, a society, an association, no matter under what name, he becomes one of a "body." As a sheet of spotless paper, written on with lemon juice, reveals on exposure to heat a crowd of legible words (it may be containing "precious mischief"), so, alack! will the breast of John Smith, warmed by the fellowship, the society of a body, show, to his own astonishment, certain little black marks which he could not have believed to have existed within "that red-leaved tablet."

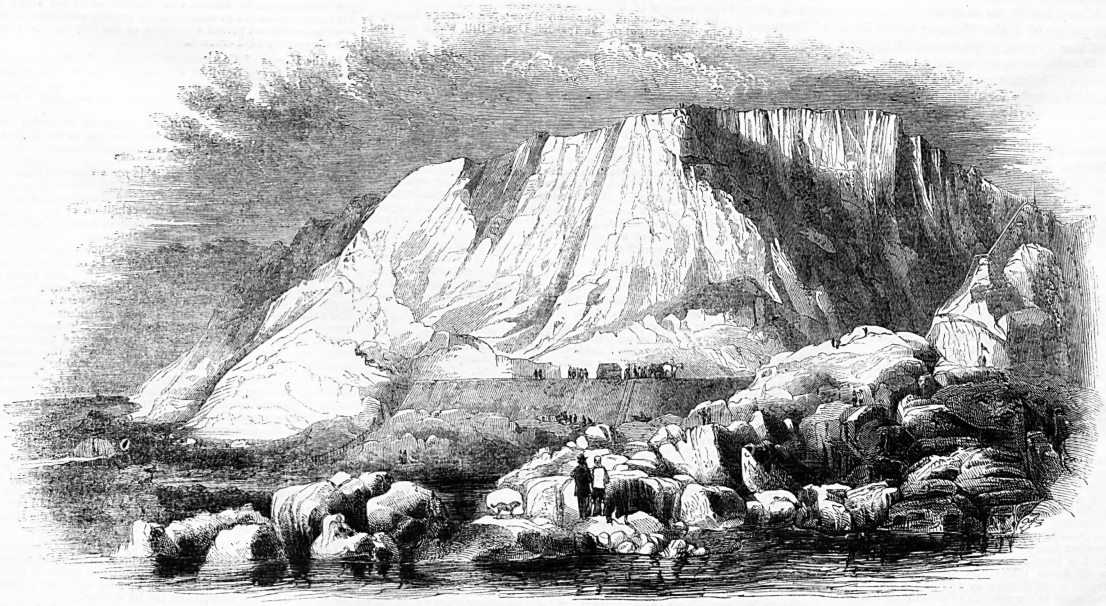
The East India Company, in its opium traffic with the Chinese, does certainly, to our mind, represent a large association of John Smiths. Individually, we are well assured, there are in the Company men of the highest moral character; men who, in their own homes, their own neighbourhoods, illustrate all the domestic and the social virtues; men who, by their example, afford a most salutary check to the vices of their humbler fellow-subjects; temperate gentlemen, who denounce the drunkard as an abomination, and gravely shake the head at spendthrift vice. Fatal, however, is the air of Leadenhall Street; for John Smith, Esq., who only yesterday lectured a labourer for his sin of intoxication, his wickedness of the beer-shop, he, the said John Smith, East India Director, today looks over his account for opium sold to the barbarian Chinese; body-killing, soul-blighting opium, vended by Christian merchants to the outcast idolater! Shall there then be two codes of morality? one for John Smith, Esq. in the secret humility of his parish pew, surrounded by his tenants and his neighbours, and another code for John Smith, director? We ask this, true Christianity asks it; and the pharisaical spirit of the day answers—Yes!

On Tuesday last Lord Ashley having presented various petitions to the House of Commons from sectarian bodies, the Wesleyan, Baptist, and others, moved the following resolution:—"That the continuance of the trade in opium, and of the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India, is destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." This resolution the Noble Lord justified by quoting many cases, not to be disproved, nor, indeed, was there any attempt to disprove them, illustrative of the frightful effect of the profitable poison sold by the East India Company to the Chinese.

We talk a great deal about the darkness of the heathen. Crowds and crowds assemble at Exeter Hall, moved to the gathering by Christian sympathy for the spiritual desolation of our fellow-creatures. We cross seas, traverse deserts, to work the graciousness of their salvation; and then with one hand we offer to them the New Testament, and with the other—opium.

The motion of Lord Ashley was withdrawn, in consequence of certain pending negotiations with the Chinese; but the reader, on consulting the debate, will find there no hope, no promise expressed by the Cabinet, of the discontinuance of a trade combining in itself all that is base, mercenary, degrading, and hypocritical. It is this trade that makes us the laughter of the Continent; that causes the Frenchman to shrug his shoulders, and wreak his withering *bon-mot* upon our attempts to proselytise the Chinese. To him the English missionary, preaching the Gospel in China, is no other than his own *Tartuffe*, or sleek, hypocritical, oily-tongued knave, under the mask of holy profession, advancing the selfishness of his servile passions, using the most sacred texts as instrumental to the foulest acts.

The educated, the moral Chinese may, indeed, call us "White Devils." It would, we think, puzzle the subtlest philanthropist of Leadenhall Street, the most benevolent opium trader of this the most humane and most benevolent city of the world, to make his cause of Christianity good with the disciples of Confucius. "You bid me read the Scriptures," says the disciple. "You tell me they will teach me humility, justice, and — oh, crowning lesson of all! — love and good will towards all men! You tell me this; you, a Christian. And yet you bring into my country a poison that destroys the body, and more — the soul, of which you talk so much and this book sings so sweetly! You, who come to show me the true path to heaven, by teaching me to look upon this world as only a short passage to eternal life; you take away our silver for selling to us certain destruction; for making men in this world fools,



The Rowndown Cliff (from a Sketch by Burgess of Dover) as it appears since the successful displacement by gunpowder of the huge mass that impeded the progress of the South Eastern Railway.

idiots, madmen, and most horrible of all, upon the showing of *your own creed*, by damning them in the world to come!"

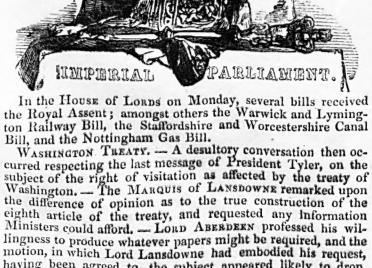
Now, we ask, what has JOHN SMITH, private gentleman and most scrupulous church-goer, to answer to this? How will he dumb-found the disciple? Will SMITH inform him that a Christian — that is a Christian belonging to a company — may have a double creed; one for a Christian in the sanctuary of his own thoughts, and another for the trade of commerce, for the traffic of a shop? Will SMITH venture this? And if so, will not the disciple of the Chinese philosopher, producing the golden gift of the English Bible Society, — will he not place the book in the hands of the Christian, and request that he will show him, the benighted idolater, *where* he may find such convenient text? This request, we take it, must mightily gravel JOHN SMITH, Indian director, who, still endeavouring to make out his case, tries a sophistry or two, when the indignant Chinese calls out "White Devil," and with a laugh of scorn throws the Bible in the dust.

At the Chinese Exhibition at this time gracing the metropolis, there are the effigies of the ruling divinities of China, the *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*; glittering, uncouth images they are; and great is the pity of every Christian, contemplating their unmeaning aspects towards their worshippers, the poor idolaters of those glistening logs. How we mourn over the darkness, the cold fanaticism of so many millions of our fellow-creatures! And yet, we ask it, what do they, the English Christians, worship better; they who, with a pharisaical disgust of idolatry, drive their opium market for the destruction of minds and bodies of thousands? What idols do they serve? Why, gold; nothing, nothing but gold!

They, the opium-selling Christians, have their *past*, *present*, and *future* deities, like the poor Chinese; the minor deities of their great god Mammon. They are instigated by the sweet profits of the past and present iniquity, that they may realise the advantages to come. For these gods the Christian tradesman cultivates the poppy; for these he arms ships, so that he may sell his poison at the mouth of the cannon; for these he is content to drive a gain upon the withered bodies, the broken minds, upon all that slowly destroys and degrades his fellow-creatures. The idols are no less real, because not visible. They are in his brain and heart; and there he worships them, there he works to do them honour, there he ponders to compass every possibility that may prove him among his own sect a devout believer.

The debate in Parliament on the subject of the opium trade is of a most dreary and hopeless character. We in vain seek for any ministerial assurance that the diabolical traffic shall cease. No; all is cold, reserved, and indistinct. We are desired to content ourselves with the barren assurance that "negotiations are pending;" nothing more. And are we then to continue this hateful, this abominable trade? Are we still, in our mingled benevolence and selfishness, to be a mock to surrounding nations? Do we subscribe millions to release the bodies of blacks from bondage, whilst we continue a curse for the sake of gold, which consigns to destruction the souls of thousands? Are we to talk of temperance, and its blessed effects upon the Irish, whilst we tax our ingenuity to the utmost to intoxicate and brutify the miserable Chinese? Are we to sing the praises of Father MATHEW in the House of Commons, and then ship our opium dealers for Canton?

In truth, when we consider the professed faith of England as a Christian nation, and the wickedness of her measures to drive a traffic for the mere sake of wealth, utterly reckless of the physical and moral misery thereby inflicted, we must allow the existence of an immense number of the double SMITHS — the SMITH a private good man, and the SMITH a public dealer.



In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Monday, several bills received the Royal Assent; amongst others the Warwick and Lymington Railway Bill, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Bill, and the Nottingham Gas Bill.

WASHINGTON TREATY. — A desultory conversation then occurred respecting the last message of President Tyler, on the subject of the right of visitation as affected by the treaty of Washington. — The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE remarked upon the difference of opinion as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty, and requested any Information Ministers could afford. — LORD ABERDEEN professed his willingness to produce whatever papers might be required, and the motion, in which Lord Lansdowne had embodied his request, having been agreed to, the subject appeared likely to drop, when LORD CAMPBELL, while in the act of expressing his regret at the absence of Lord Brougham, whose motion in approbation of the conduct of the negotiation stood for the following evening, was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the learned ex-chancellor. A series of explanations followed, which ended in the postponement of Lord Brougham's motion until Friday next. — LORD ABERDEEN then expressed his conviction that, although the difference of construction to which the President's message referred related to a very important part of the treaty, it was more apparent than real, that it could lead to no serious inconvenience, or produce any unpleasant consequences. The truth of this opinion Lord Brougham pledged himself to demonstrate, and in its correctness Lord Ashburton concurred. He had inquired into this, among other matters which were subjects of complaint, during his visit to the United States, and had heard nothing but expressions of satisfaction at the explanation given by this country.

LORD WICKLOW then moved the second reading of the Dogs Bill, but was opposed by LORD CAMPBELL, LORD MALMESBURY, and LORD WHARNCLIFFE. — LORD CARNARVON and LORD BROUGHAM supported the bill, but on a division the numbers appeared equal, and the LORD CHANCELLOR declared in favour of the "Non-Contents." — The Bill was accordingly lost, and their Lordships then adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Monday, papers were asked for relative to the Ashburton Treaty, and the request was acceded to by the Government.

The REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL was reconsidered in committee.—LORD J. RUSSELL said he considered the provisoes by which an appellate jurisdiction was given from election committees to courts of law highly objectionable. — SIR J. GRAHAM said that the proviso had been introduced while the bill was under discussion in committee; but as it was to be reconsidered, then this appellate jurisdiction might be objected to. The intention was that questions not of fact or of evidence, but strictly of law, should be thus referred. — The committee then proceeded to consider the clauses *seriatim*, and on the 58th clause LORD J. RUSSELL renewed his objection to giving an appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas. He hoped the Government would at least defer the period of parting with the power of the House of Commons. He objected to giving this power to the judges, who would be exposed to the charge of partiality if they happened to decide a case in accordance with their known political feelings. He also objected to such an appellate jurisdiction; for experience told them that there was a tendency on the part of lawyers to interpret in the narrowest spirit matters connected with the liberty of the subject. — SIR J. GRAHAM denied that such was the tendency of opinion amongst lawyers, and contended that in ancient as well as modern times the courts of law had taken a prominent part in protecting the rights and liberties of the people. The noble lord in the Irish Registration Bill had recognised this very principle, and to a greater extent, for the judges of assize in that country were given by his bill jurisdiction not only in questions of law but in questions of fact and evidence also. — Mr. HORSUCK contended that they were about to thrust upon the judges a mass of business, which, overwhelmed as they were already, they could never get through without being compelled to neglect their more legitimate avocations.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the clause, which gave the courts of law a power of deciding upon questions of law only.—After a few observations from Mr. HARDY, Mr. C. BULLER contended that even admitting all the objections which had been urged against the decisions of election committees, yet there were stronger objections to giving this appellate jurisdiction to a court of law. In fact such a court of appeal would place election law upon no better footing, while it would expose the judges to the imputation of deciding in all cases according to their own political bias.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the object was to give the Court of Common Pleas the power of deciding upon the validity of a vote submitted to it by the revising barrister, and that its decision thereon should be final and conclusive. This was not giving up the privileges of the House of Commons. Questions relating to the franchise were constantly brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, and no one attempted to impugn their decisions. — SIR G. GREY thought the plan proposed by the bill the best that could be adopted, as an appellate jurisdiction was deemed necessary. — The committee then divided, and the clause, as it stood in the bill, was carried by a majority of 164 to 51. On the 77th clause, Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved a proviso that no scot and lot voter whose name is on the register of voters for the current year shall be prevented from voting by reason of his not having paid any rates demanded of him previous to the day of election.—On a division, the proviso was negatived by a majority of 81 to 32. The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the other orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Tuesday, a message from the Commons brought up the Ipswich Docks Bill, which was read a first time.

The Bills to carry into effect the treaties with Texas, Bolivia, and Paraguay, with regard to the slave trade, were then read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a new writ was issued for East Suffolk, in the room of Sir C. B. Vere, deceased. An immense number of petitions were presented from all parts of the country against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill.

OPIUM TRADE. — LORD ASHLEY, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice on the opium trade with China, contended that the increase of our importation of that drug into the Chinese empire had decreased the importation of our manufactures. He contended that if the temptation to the Chinese to purchase opium were removed, they would expend their money in British goods, of which they were much in need. The abolition of the opium trade would greatly benefit them, and tend to enrich ourselves. The Noble Lord then described the pernicious effects produced by the use of opium. He condemned the conduct of the East India Government in encouraging it, and showed its tendency to retard the progress of the Christian religion among the natives; urging upon the House the necessity, upon these grounds, of suppressing it. The Noble Lord expressed his opinion that the cultivation of the poppy should be altogether abolished in British India, and the grounds appropriated to other useful productions. — Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion, on the principle that what is morally wrong can never be politically right. He did not regard mere fiscal considerations on a question of so much moral and religious importance. — Mr. H. B. BARING opposed the motion, on the ground that no legislation by this country would have the effect of preventing the use of opium in the East. It would be impossible to put an end to the disorders arising out of the traffic in opium, except by her Majesty's Government inducing the Emperor of China to legalise the trade in that commodity. He did not under these circumstances see that any benefit could arise from the House affirming the abstract resolutions proposed by the Noble Lord, and he would therefore move the previous question. — SIR G. STAUNTON supported the motion of Lord Ashley. After a review of some of the circumstances connected with the opium question in China, he said that having twice travelled through that great empire from one end of it to the other, he could attest the disposition of the Chinese to take the manufactures of England. He did not regard as unjustifiable the course taken in bringing China to terms; but still if there had been no opium there would have been no war. The legalisation of the trade by the Emperor was not to be expected. That trade was now become so odious among his people, that if he should attempt to legalise it, he would not sit another month upon his throne. The Honourable Baronet touched upon several other topics, upon which the indistinctness of his delivery made it impracticable to follow him. He trusted that LORD ASHLEY would not be discouraged by a failure on this occasion, but would remember and imitate the successful perseverance of Mr. Wilberforce. — LORD JOCELYN said he should, with regret, be compelled to oppose this motion. If they attempted to get rid of the monopoly, capital would soon be found to carry the trade to a much greater extent, and thereby increase the evil. — CAPT. LAYARD supported the motion. Mr. HOGG opposed the motion, and said he was prepared to show that the means proposed to remedy the evil would not only be impracticable, but greatly tend to aggravate it. He contended that they could not suppress the trade of opium; and if they could, it would only have the effect of transferring it to some other country. He also urged that the effects of opium were greatly exaggerated. The Chinese, who universally smoked opium, were the most athletic and intelligent people in all Asia. The Hon. Member also contended that it was absurd to designate that traffic smuggling which, as was the case in China, was actually encouraged, and participated in by the highest officers of that empire. He said that if it were to be attempted to be put down in British India, it would be impossible to prevent the production of opium in the native states.—SIR E. COLEBROOKE also opposed the motion, as did Mr. LINDSAY. — Mr. C. HINDLEY then moved that the debate be adjourned, upon which the House divided. There appeared for the adjournment, 26; against, 118. — The debate was then resumed. — LORD SANDON and SIR ROBERT INGLIS supported the motion. — SIR ROBERT PEEL said the question was a delicate and difficult one, and he thought it would be better to leave it in the hands of her Majesty's Government. Negotiations were at that moment going on with the view of inducing the Emperor of China to legalise the traffic in opium. He (Sir R. Peel) hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as it might obstruct negotiations that were now pending with China for legalising the traffic.—LORD ASHLEY then withdrew the motion.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Wednesday, the Brighton and Stove Gas Bill was read a third time and passed. — Mr. BROTHERTON presented forty-four petitions from different parts of Lancashire, praying for a total repeal of the corn laws. — Several petitions were presented against the educational clauses in the Factories' Bill.

SIR V. BLAKE gave notice, that when Mr. B. Cochrane brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the system of education pursued in the College of Maynooth, he would move, by way of amendment, that the committee should further report, whether the indiscriminate use of the Bible as a school book, without note or comment, was desirable, seeing that it had led to the separation of the numerous classes of Dissenters from the Established Church, and had occasioned inveterate prejudices. — After a few words from Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir V. BLAKE withdrew the motion.

The Players of Interludes Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 26th of April.

The Admiralty Lands Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the first Monday after Easter.

The petition from the borough of Cambridge, complaining of the election of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, was referred to the General Committee of Elections.

The Sudbury Witnesses Indemnity Bill passed through committee, was read a third time, and passed. — Adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the Slave Trade Abolition (Bolivia, Uruguay, and Texas) Bills passed through committee.

The EARL OF WICKLOW moved for certain returns, in order to show the amount of Irish property which was subject to the Income Tax, it being very erroneously supposed that the property of that country was wholly exempt from the tax. If however it should be shown, as he believed it would be, that 250,000*l.* had been paid, there would be no longer any pretext for continuing the increased duty upon spirits.

LORD MONTEAGLE then moved for returns of the quantities of cotton and wool imported during each of the last seven years, with a view to showing the injurious effect of the imposition of a tax upon the raw material. We complained of the adverse tariffs of foreign nations, but how could we expect foreign countries to favour us if we shut out their productions from our markets. There was no fiscal alteration which could be made with greater safety than the repeal of a duty upon a raw material. — The motion was objected to by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON on the grounds that the existing condition of the revenue would not permit a decrease of the impost. Eventually the returns were ordered.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the Northern and Eastern Railway (Newport Extension) Bill was read a third time. A clause was then added by way of rider, and the Bill passed. — The Manchester Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed.

COLONISATION. — Mr. C. BULLER, pursuant to notice rose to move, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her most gracious consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her Majesty's empire, giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people. The honourable gentleman said his case, in detailing the existing distress of the country, would be obscured, not heightened, by exaggeration. Capital was now producing scarcely any return, — wages lower than they ought to be in a state of national safety, — and the present was a time when they ought to inquire into the causes of that general distress, with a view to apply, not a temporary, but a safe and permanent remedy. — Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved as an amendment, that the resources of this country are sufficient, if properly developed, to sustain its population. — LORD STANLEY opposed the amendment, and stated he would meet it by moving the previous question. He considered that emigration should be promoted chiefly by individual enterprize; and urged that the system heretofore pursued of aiding emigrants by the sale of colonial lands, should be continued. Every means, he said, were at present taken to assist and advise persons intending to emigrate. — LORD J. RUSSELL considered that any system of emigration should be gradually progressive; and he thought the present system worked well. The motion was supported by LORD SANDON, SIR ROBERT INGLIS, LORD FRANCIS EGERTON, and SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS. Mr. STUART WORTLEY opposed it. Eventually both the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

LORD LINCOLN then obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of buildings of the metropolis; and the House adjourned shortly before one o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Friday, LORD BROUGHAM brought forward the subject of the vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, after numerous petitions, chiefly against the education clauses of the Factory Bill, that measure was ordered to be committed on the 1st of May.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in reply to a question, stated that soon after Easter he should be prepared to state his plans on the subject of finance.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly revenue returns, made up to April 5., have been issued.

These accounts for the quarter have been looked forward to with much anxiety, on account of the information they would afford with respect to the Income Tax.

On all the other branches of revenue, the Post-office excepted, there is still a falling off. In Customs and Excise, the two great items that mark the popular capabilities of purchase and consumption, we regret to observe a marked falling off.

In the Customs there is a decrease in the quarter of 275,510*l.* as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842. On the year there is a decrease of 1,076,836*l.*

In the Excise the falling off in the quarter is inconsiderable. The decrease in the quarter is 1788*l.* On the year the decrease is 1,059,093*l.*

In the Stamps the decrease in the quarter is 6361*l.*, in the year 146,790*l.* In the Taxes, in the quarter, 8055*l.*, in the year 146,082*l.* In the Post-office there is an increase in the quarter of 2000*l.*, and in the year of 103,000*l.*

The Property Tax appears in this quarter at 1,885,232*l.*, and if we estimate the year from the quarter, the produce for the year will be upwards of seven and a half millions. Sir Robert Peel calculated its produce at 3,771,000*l.*, which at the time we knew was much too low an estimate, for there has been a great increase of the national wealth since the abolition of the former tax. The quarter's miscellaneous return is swelled out by the sum of 511,406*l.*, the produce of silver received under the treaty of Nankin—an extraordinary item, which being deducted from the actual increase, reduces the amount of increase to be placed to the credit of the sources of revenue to 1,237,539*l.* Without this fortunate addition from China, the miscellaneous receipts would only have been 30,150*l.* The total receipts from the income tax during three quarters amount to 2,456,288*l.*, of which 1,885,232*l.* have been collected during the last.

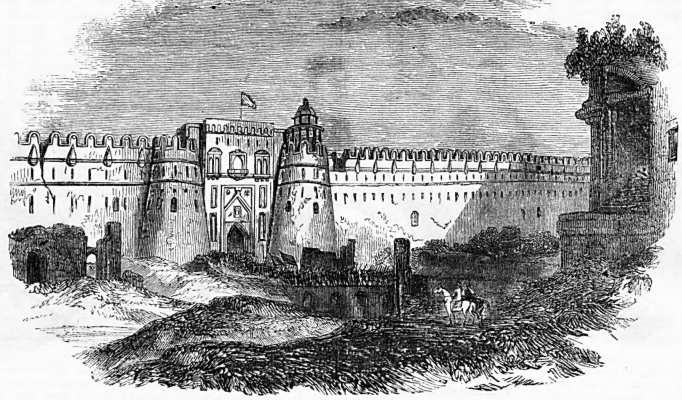
The returns may be tabularised thus:—

On the *year* there is an increase—	
From Income-tax, of	£2,456,288
Post-office	103,000
Miscellaneous	425,969
Imprest and other monies	154,913
Repayments of advances	65,614
	£3,205,784
There is a decrease—	
In the Customs, of	£1,076,836
Excise	1,059,093
Stamps	146,790
Taxes	146,082
Crown Lands	62,500
	2,490,801
Increase	£714,983

On the *quarter*, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, there is an increase—

From Income tax, of	£1,885,232
Post-office	2,000
Miscellaneous	218,363
	£2,105,595
And a decrease—	
In Customs, of	£275,516
Excise	1,788
Stamps	6,361
Taxes	8,055
Crown Lands	15,500
Imprest and other monies	8,807
Repayment of advances	40,623
	£356,650

Various conjectures are afloat as to the intentions of Government, now that the property tax has turned out so much more productive than was anticipated. Some think that the assessed taxes are to be repealed; others that Sir Robert will add to the rate of the income tax, in order to repeal several duties which press severely on industry. It is tolerably clear that the limit of productiveness of taxes on consumption has been passed. Of this a better proof can hardly be afforded than the falling off in the taxes, after the 10 per cent. was added to them.



DELHI.

OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

Dispatches in anticipation of the Indian mail to the 1st of March are arrived. They bring most important intelligence from Scinde. It appears that the Ameers of Hyderabad, while making arrangements to collect a large army, continued to play "fast and loose" with Major Outram, whom the Indian government had in December sent to them, in order to make terms. It must be recollected that those Ameers who were long regarded as tributaries of the Affghan empire, had within some years enjoyed a sort of independence of all subjection. Their principles were those of Eastern despots, who govern the country for their own special advantage. Industry and civilisation were at a stand there, while the most fertile districts along the Indus were turned into wastes or jungle deserts for the preservation of the wild animals whom those Ameers amused themselves occasionally in hunting and destroying. The British Government having introduced civilisation into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up for the use of that navigation certain strips of land lying along the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporised, until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 14th of February they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked: it was gallantly defended by one hundred men for several hours; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired with a small loss to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2700 men, at a distance of about twenty miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter hastened, at the head of 22,000 men, to attack the British force. On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Ameers on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors. The capture of this most important position is of immense value; the valuable and fertile districts along the Indus can now be restored to industry and the arts of peace, and millions, as of old, will soon live in happiness in those plains where those despots have, during a century, scattered misery and desolation. The official accounts are subjoined. It appears that the plan of an attack, in order to exterminate all the British in Scinde, was not confined to Hyderabad; it extended itself throughout the territories of the Ameers, but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they are now prisoners.

The following is from the official notification:—On the morning of the 15th instant, a body of 8000 men, with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin, Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the inclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from four to five feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men, the light company of her Majesty's 22d regiment, under the command of Captain Conway of that regiment, assisted by other officers. After keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and when almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat, in the best possible order, to the iron steamers Planet and Satellite, and ultimately formed a junction with Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., at Hala. The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount on the side of the enemy to ninety killed, and many wounded. On the following day, the 16th instant, Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at four o'clock in the morning, the 17th. At 8 o'clock A.M., the advance guard of Major General Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at nine o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushing upon them, sword in hand; after a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight with the estimated loss of about 5000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure. The following day Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shaded Khan, and Meer Hoossein Khan, of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th instant.

9TH LIGHT CAVALRY.—Killed—Lieutenant Brevet Captain and Adjutant Cookson. Wounded—Captain A. Tucker, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Smith, Lieut. H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Firth.

22D REGIMENT.—Killed—Captain W. W. Tew. Wounded—Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Capt. Conway, Lieut. F. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather, and Ensign H. Bowden.

12TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed—Capt. and Brevet Major Jackson, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Meade, Lieut. Wood. Wounded—Ensign Holborough.

25TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—Killed—Major Teasdale. Wounded—Lieut. and Quarter-Master Phayre, and Lieut. Bourdillon.

STAFF.—Major Wyllie, Assistant-Adjutant Gen. S. and B., wounded.

C. NAPIER, Major-General.

The intelligence from Affghanistan is that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father Dost Mahomed is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Akbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion.

From Candahar news has been received that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek safety in flight.

The courts-martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul have terminated in the acquittal of all; but though the verdict of "Not guilty" has been pronounced for each, there is a most marked distinction made on the remarks of the Governor-General and of the Commander in-Chief as to the opinion formed of the acts of Major Pottinger and the other leading officers.

Lord Ellenborough, who arrived at Delhi on the 5th of February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named, but also in order to contribute, by various arrangements, to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkund districts. Among the reports was one that the Brahmins at Somnauth had declined to receive the much-talked-of gates, which they regarded as polluted by their application to a Mohammedan's tomb, and that those celebrated trophies were to be sent to another destination.

The news from India is thus commented upon in the "Débats:—"Although the definitive occupation of Scinde,—that is, the mouths of the Indus,—by the English, is, in itself, an event of interest, it is what was to be expected, and what could not be the cause of a dangerous or even difficult crisis for the English Government. The Emirs of Scinde, already forced, in 1838, during the first expedition into Affghanistan, to recognise the sovereignty of England, were only unpopular chiefs of a country ruined by their exactions, and counting only a million of inhabitants, the greater portion of whom are Hindoos, preferring infinitely the regular government of England to the plundering despotism of Mussulman sovereigns like the Emirs. They could not hope to struggle against the British power, already having garrisons in the most important cities of their principalities—Koratchi, Tatta, Bakkar, &c. It must not be forgotten, either, that amongst the 22,000 men attributed to them by the telegraphic dispatch, there was not a single company of regular troops. As to the insurrection of Bundelkund, we can only repeat what we have already said. Hitherto, this insurrection does not appear in any way menacing for English power; it is not even against them that it is directed, but a native prince, tributary to England, and who thought that he could with impunity oppress his unfortunate subjects. The English interfered only to restore order, and without doubt the governor-general, in this crisis, will do what his predecessors have already more than once done in similar circumstances,—depose the offending prince. The best proof of this insurrection being a trifling matter is, that its explosion, which dates some months back, had not the effect of putting off the journey of Lord Ellenborough in the north of India. He is at present at Delhi, and seems but little occupied with the events of Bundelkund."

CHINA.

The news from China relieves the anxiety created by the last accounts. The most perfect tranquillity continued to prevail, and some progress appears to have been made towards the conclusion of the treaty.

The latest intelligence from Canton comes down to the 21st of January, from which it appears that the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo had arrived there on the 10th, but it was doubted if the negotiations respecting the tariff would commence until after the beginning of the Chinese new year, which was on the 30th of January. Sir Henry Pottinger had left Hong-Kong for Canton on the 17th, in order to pay a visit of ceremony. Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

As a proof of the sincerity of our Celestial friends, it may be mentioned, that in a recent number of the "Pekin Gazette," an announcement is made that the "strongest imperial commands" have been given to the governors of the Che Keang, Fukee, and Keangnan provinces, to use their utmost endeavours for the maintenance of friendly relations. Elepoo, the high commissioner deputed to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir Henry Pottinger, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January. He immediately apprised the Plenipotentiary of his arrival, when it was arranged that the first negotiatory conferences should be held at Whampoa about the 21st of January. With respect to the new tariff, nothing has transpired as to the terms which are likely to be recommended for adoption by the merchants, a committee of whom was appointed, as will be remembered, to advise with Sir Henry Pottinger on the subject. The imperial list of duties will, however, it is thought, be the basis of the tariff.

The claims for indemnification preferred by parties whose property was destroyed during the disturbances of the 7th and 8th of December, have not yet been settled; but the ability and firmness of Sir Henry Pottinger, in whose hands the matter has been left, are considered a sufficient guarantee for their satisfactory adjustment. The Chinese officers made direct offers of compensation to the aggrieved parties, who, however, deemed the above course one better calculated to promote their interests.

CHINA.—Extract of a letter from Chusan, dated December, 1842:—This island is assuming, already, an active and bustling appearance (at least this town, Tinghae, the capital) from the number of Chinese tradesmen, artificers, &c., which are now established here, and seem very peaceable and well-disposed towards us and our authority, and the mandarins are very civil, and in no way troublesome. All this arises from the good conduct of our troops and people, and the punctuality with which everything is paid for. The Chinamen begin to see very plainly the great benefit to themselves by their trade and intercourse with us. The island is a very beautiful one, and seems very well indeed adapted for a principal trading place for us. A great deal might be made of it, but as we are to give it up when all the money is paid, it is not worth while to go to any expense. The climate is very fine now. Chusan has not been at all overrated by Captain Ouchterlony's published account of it last year, or by Sir James Urmston's description, published a few years ago. It is a noble island for a British colony."

Letters from Naples affirm that the nucleus of the comet had been distinctly seen there. It has also been seen at Athens.

The quantity of water ejected by the artesian well at Grenelle, in twenty-four hours, has just been ascertained to be eighty-nine water inches. As water is paid for in Paris at the rate of 8000 francs the inch, the above quantity can bring in 712,000 francs a year, almost double what the boring of the well has cost.

A LITERARY COTERIE.

A PARTY OF CHINESE LADIES.

A SECOND VISIT TO THE CHINESE COLLECTION.

The news just received by the Overland Mail by redirecting attention to China and the Chinese suggests to us the opportunity of redeeming a pledge we made to our readers of introducing to their notice some further illustrations of this singular people, as exhibited in the saloon of the Chinese Collection.

Our attention is first directed to a group of literati, one of whom is reciting "Æsop's Fables." Part of the furniture of this case consists of a pair of superbly carved ebony book-cases. The books are placed in a horizontal position, and the titles are put on the end instead of the back. On the wall is suspended a pair of silk scrolls, on one of which is inscribed, "The sages taught from things, letters, morality, fidelity, truth;" and on the other, "the highest pleasure is not equal to letters."

The literature of the "Celestial Empire is, perhaps, the most interesting point of view in which the Chinese can be contemplated. Study is confined to one undeviating routine, to diverge from which would be considered worse than eccentric. Science, properly speaking, is not cultivated at all, therefore chemistry, physiology, and astronomy are at a low ebb. Such is the reverence paid by the Chinese to literature that they will not tread upon written or printed paper. The writing apparatus of a Chinese scholar consists of a square cake of ink, a small black polished slab, groved out at one end to hold water, a finely pointed hair pencil, and a supply of paper. These are called "the four precious implements," a phrase indicative of their high respect for letters, despite the manifest non-cultivation.

We turn from the savans to a group of Chinese beauties, consisting of three ladies of rank in full costume, with their Abigails. Their dresses, which are of the richest materials magnificently embroidered, are exceedingly modest and becoming. The "Kin-leen," or "golden water-lilies," as the small feet of these fair ones are called, are highly prized by their "celestial lords." Their occupations are characteristic. One of the group is smoking, another fingering a guitar, and the third amusing herself with a fan.

Owing to the narrowness of the Chinese streets, wheel carriages are but little used. In the vicinity of rivers boats are employed, but the sedan is the general mode of conveyance. It looks the very home and comfort of repose. The illustrious Falstaff himself never took "mine ease in mine inn" more luxuriantly than the rich Chinaman in his vaunted sedan. Private gentlemen are allowed only two bearers, civil officers four, viceroys eight, while the Emperor's dignity requires sixteen.

In the figure of the juggler, visitors will perceive a faithful representation of one who ranks high in his profession. On his head is placed a narrow-mouthed porcelain jar, so nicely poised, that even the relaxation of a muscle would cause it to fall. The right hand of the *artiste* holds several pieces of bamboo about two feet long. The juggler's object is, while standing perfectly still, to throw these pieces of bamboo to a great height with his left hand, and catch them in the jar. This, however, is but a trifling example of their skill; for, according to Mr. Langdon, the Chinese jugglers far outvie the Arabian magicians described by Mr. Lane. The following scene occurred in the drawing-room of a foreign resident in Canton. Two jugglers were introduced before the company assembled; after going through a number of surprising feats of skill and agility, one of these men handed to the other a large china basin. This basin, after a few flourishes above his head, and being turned upside down to convince the spectators that it was empty, the exhibiter suddenly allowed it to fall, but caught it before it reached the floor. This movement brought him into a position resting upon his heels, the basin being now hidden from view by the folds of his garment. In that attitude he remained for a few seconds, with hands extended, but in no way touching the basin. With a sudden spring he stood upright, and displayed to the astonished spectators the basin filled to the brim with pure clear water, and two gold fishes swimming in their native element.

The ambulatory shoemaker, with his rude tools, and his enormous spectacles, is a study for a painter. He carries with him, in a basket, wherever he goes, all his implements, together with his whole stock in trade. A fan and a pipe — without which, it would almost seem, a Chinaman could not exist — complete his equipment.

The visitor will notice the novel manner in which our shoemaker's spectacles are kept in their place. This is effected by no greater expenditure of ingenuity than is involved in passing a loop fastened to the ends of the spectacles round each ear. They are sometimes retained in their position by silver cords slung over the ears, to which small weights are attached, to preserve the equilibrium. The glasses, or rather crystals, (for rock crystal, ground with the powder of corundum, supplies the place of glass,) are perfectly circular in shape, and of enormous dimensions, which gives the wearer a very sapient appearance.

CHINESE JUGGLER.

CHINESE MANDARIN.

CHINESE COBBLER.

HONG-KONG AND MACAO. — On Saturday afternoon the first line of packet-ships that has sailed from England for the important British settlements of Hong-kong and Macao was despatched from the West India Docks. The vessel chartered for that destination was the Cleopatra, about 600 tons, Commander Early. She had a large quantity of specie for the merchants in those distant parts, and a full cargo of English manufactured goods, suited to the wants and habits of the natives of China. A great many passengers had taken berths in her, for whom very excellent accommodation was provided; and on taking her departure she was considered by the many persons present as fine a vessel as had ever left that dock. The establishment of a line of packet-ships between London and Hong-kong and Macao was considered necessary, in consequence of the mail being frequently forwarded to China and India before the arrival of the overland mail, whereby considerable delay arose in transmitting answers to the communications received by our merchants from their Chinese and Indian correspondents.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.—The steam-ship Great Western arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning. She sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and though she encountered strong head winds during the whole voyage, made the passage in 15 days 12 hours. The House of Representatives having on the 22d of February adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Ingersoll, which called on the President to communicate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States Government and that of Great Britain on conflicting interpretations of the treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns our alleged right to visit American vessels, on the 27th the President sent a message to the House on the subject of the resolution, accompanied by a report made to him by the Secretary of State and other documents. Mr. Tyler, in his message, admits and regrets that there is a misunderstanding between the two governments in relation to the 8th article of the treaty, respecting the right of visitation; denies that any foundation exists for the right of visitation as set up by the Earl of Aberdeen; and suggests the doubt, as arising from the declarations of England, whether the difference is not rather one of definition than of principle. Mr. Webster's letter, accompanying the message, reports the substance of a statement made to him as Secretary of State, and which was to the purport of a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the passage in the President's Message on the opening of Congress, on the subject of the right of search. The Senate had rejected two nominations of the President. Mr. Wise was three times nominated by the President as minister to France, and as often rejected by the Senate. The vote was two to one, 12 to 24. Mr. Cushing was, also, thrice nominated to the vacant post of secretary of the treasury, and thrice rejected. They had, however, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Everett, the American minister at London, as minister to China. A rumour prevailed that Mr. Webster would be appointed minister at London, in the place of Mr. Everett, who is going to China. — The session of Congress closed on the 3d ult. leaving untouched the tariff and the various exchequer plans.

FRANCE. — The nuptials of the Princess Clementine of Orleans are fixed for the 20th instant, and will be celebrated at Fontainebleau. The Royal family being as yet too much affected by the death of the Duke of Orleans, no fêtes will be given on the occasion, and the august couple are to leave two or three days afterwards for Germany. On their return to Paris in November next, they are to reside either at the Elysée Bourbon or the Palais Royale.—The "Patrie" announces that M. Thiers would visit Spain after the close of the session. The Minister of Marine had forwarded orders to Toulon and Brest to embark a quantity of artillery for the Marquesas Islands. M. Mariette, of Paris, had been directed to cast a number of bells for wooden churches, which are to be erected in those islands. Finally, eighty wooden houses, two and three stories high, are now building in Paris for that destination.

The French Government have signed a contract with a company of French and English capitalists for the execution of the railroad to Belgium by Lille and Valenciennes, with a line to Calais. The tariff allowed to the company appears to be a very low one. A passenger by the first class will pay only three sous, or thereabouts, per English mile, and the second-class traveller little more than half that sum. As compared with the prices charged in England, this is cheap indeed.

Another Conventionalist, M. Jacquemin, died in Paris on Saturday, in the 79th year of his age. Having voted the King's death, he was obliged to quit France in 1815, and retired into Rhenish Bavaria, where he remained until the revolution of 1830.

ALGIERS. — Nothing can be more gloomy than the view that the "Courier" takes of the dominion, if dominion it can be called, of the French in Algiers. An army of nearly 80,000 men is kept up, and the cost of the occupation amounts, it says, to from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 annually, whilst the revenue derived from Algeria is not 3,000,000, and the only compensation for all this sacrifice is the constant but false assertion of General Bugeaud, that Algeria is pacified.

The Prussian Government is said to be occupied in endeavouring to open communications with China, for the purpose of arranging a commercial treaty between that country and the Zollverein.

A recent dispatch says: — "A revolt broke out on the 21st of January, in the garrison of Manilla. The artillery put down the rebels, and blew up a powder magazine of which they had taken possession. Six Spanish officers were wounded or killed. At the date of the 23d order was restored."

The "Gazette of Augsburg" contains the following important statement: — We understand by the arrival of an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg, that a Russian courier has started with despatches from M. de Boutenieff, instructing him not in any case to transmit the Sultan's letter to the Emperor, and to break off all intercourse with the Turkish government.

ATHENS. — Letters of the 20th ult. mention that King Otho had fallen out with the French party and their champion, M. Christides, the Minister of the Interior, but was afraid to dismiss the latter from his post.

TURKEY. — The news brought by the Levant mail dwells chiefly on the various unfortunate circumstances which have strangely combined to obstruct the conferences at Erzerum for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Persia respecting Servia. The last mail from Trebizond had brought intelligence of the death of the Ottoman plenipotentiary Nouri Effendi. He was the ambassador of Turkey in London at the period of the conclusion of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840. By a seeming extraordinary coincidence, the Persian plenipotentiary, on the very day on which Nouri Effendi died at Erzerum, was taken ill at Tabriz, and according to the last accounts, his life despaired of. Mr. Curzon, the secretary of the British embassy, Major Williams, the British commissioner, and M. Redhouse, who accompanied him as interpreter, were lying dangerously ill at Erzerum.

A Constantinople Correspondent of the "Augsburg Gazette" writes on the 15th ult. — "The capture of Kurbelah, and the atrocities committed in the town by the troops of the Pacha of Bagdad, who spared neither sex nor age, have excited the utmost rage and indignation throughout Persia."

ALEXANDRIA. — The Pasha was, on the 16th ult., making a tour through Lower Egypt; no period was fixed for his return. The consuls-general had all left Cairo for Alexandria. It was reported that two negroes in the service of Ibrahim Pasha had died of he plague at Cairo. Some alterations were about to be introduced into the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Turkey. The British merchants of Alexandria had been called upon to furnish Sir Stratford Canning with their observations on the subject, and had already met several times for the purpose.

BRAZIL. — The news from Rio is very unfavourable. Mr. Ellis's mission has, it is understood, entirely failed, and that he is making preparations to return to this country by the Malabar. His proposal for a fresh treaty has been rejected by the Brazilian Ministers, the terms not being such as they are willing to accept, but they have offered to treat if the English Government will reduce the duties on Brazilian sugar and coffee to the same rates as those on sugar and coffee, the produce of the British colonies! It was believed in Rio, by very well-informed persons, that the British Government might obtain a treaty, by offering really liberal concessions.

ST. DOMINGO. — By a letter from Aux Cayes, dated Feb. 18. we learn the insurgents have gained the town of Jereme, where they have been welcomed by the inhabitants, who had already risen in arms, and having displaced the authorities of the town, had formed a provisional government, and are now confidently reported to be in great strength. Large bodies of troops are meeting in Jereme in all directions to assail the place, and the government is making strong exertions to put down the revolt. The scene of action is now removed from our vicinity, but we know not how soon we may again be exposed.

MEXICO. — At date of latest news, the Mexicans were still engaged in the siege of Campeachy. The Campeachanos had, it was stated, attacked them on the heights, defeating them with great loss. Among the killed on the side of the Mexicans, General Andrada and a son of Santa Anna were named. The possession of the heights from which the Mexicans were driven is said to be of great importance to the besieged. A spirited action had been fought between the Mexican iron steamer Guadaloupe and the Campeachy gun-boats, which resulted in the former being beaten off. Campeachy had been placed under martial law, in order to render the defence more effectual and vigorous.

THE EXILED POLES. — Under the first amnesty granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles who were exiled on account of their having taken part in the revolution of 1830, they were allowed to return to their native country, but were deprived of their rank, and precluded from all public offices or emoluments. We now learn that his Majesty has issued an ukase taking off all those restrictions, and thereby rendering the amnesty full and entire.

The files of papers from the West India Islands by the Teviot are rather meagre in their supply of intelligence. The devastation of the earthquake in Antigua, Gaudaloupe, and the other contiguous places, was the great topic of discussion; and although Demerara. Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Jamaica have severally furnished funds to liquidate and appease the necessities of the communities who have been so sorely afflicted by this unexpected calamity, a further appeal is made to the British public at home to give some assistance on the occasion. The Antigua legislature have addressed a petition to Lord Stanley, asking a loan from Government of the amount of 100,000*l.* at a moderate rate of interest, to be paid by instalments at such periods as it may be expedient to dictate after a benevolent consideration of the deep distress occasioned by their late melancholy visitation.

IRELAND.

The chapel lately erected in the parish of Killevin was completely destroyed by fire on Friday morning. There are many rumours afloat as to its origin; some attribute it to the work of an incendiary.

The excitement created by the announcement of the change in the mail coach contract, from Messrs. Purcell and Bournes of Dublin to Mr. Croale of Edinburgh, has considerably increased. There was a numerous meeting of merchants held at the Mansion House on the subject.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. Mr. Alderman O'Connell handed in 45*l.* from the district of Bellewstown. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather on Sunday, the meeting there was attended by upwards of 15,000 persons. In the evening there was a numerous attendance at the dinner The week's rent was 473*l.*

ATHLONE ELECTION. — The polling here was resumed on Monday morning with unabated ardour, and before two o'clock both parties were exhausted. On Wednesday it concluded. The numbers were —

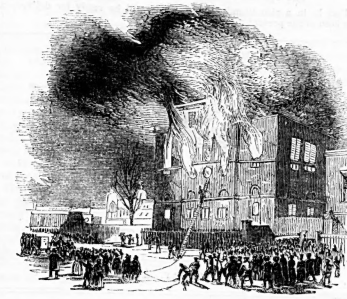
	Gross Poll.
Mr. Collett - - - -	114
Captain Beresford - - -	108
Majority for Mr. Collett - -	6

There has rarely been so close a contest, and it is due to both parties to state, that with all their anxiety (and on the popular side it is intense) great good humour is exhibited. It is said there will be a petition.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENWICH.

On Wednesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the extensive brewery attached to the Royal College, which unfortunately resulted in the entire destruction of the premises forming that establishment, and a loss of property amountiug to several thousand pounds. The brewery is a remarkably fine brick building, 80 feet high by 60 deep, and stands within the grounds of the hospital, though separated from the main structure by a narrow road leading from the park to the river. It is situated between the Hospital infirmary and the Thames, and forms a conspicuous object from the Essex shore. It was erected about eleven years since on the most improved principle, and fitted up with valuable machinery by Messrs. Braithwaite, which performed the double office of brewing the beer for the pensioners and supplying every part of the institution with water.

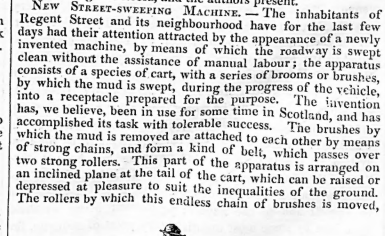
The followiug particulars relative to the calamity may be relied on as strictly correct: — It appears that the first alarm was given to Mr. Harley, the chief engineer, by two watermen, who, in passing down the river, observed a glare of light in the second floor of the building. The inmates of the Royal Hospital were immediately aroused, and messengers dispatched to the metropolis for the assistance of the Fire Brigade. The engines belonging to the Hospital, four in number, were dragged to the spot; but in consequence of the main of the Kent Water Works being turned on to Woolwich, much time was lost before a supply of water could be obtained. The roof of the brewery is surmounted by immense iron tanks, capable of containing 200 tons of water, all of which were charged when the fire broke out. An attempt was made by the engineer to cut the service pipes, and thus inundate the building; but the violence of the flames and smoke prevented his reaching higher than the first floor. Meantime, water being obtained, the Hospital engines were got to work; one of them, a new engine built by Merryweather, was of material service in protecting the tun room, which contained forty immense vats full of beer; but the other three were past service, and did little execution. Sir James Gordon, the lieutenant-governor of the Hospital, and the Hon. Charles Hope, one of the commissioners, were on the spot a few minutes after the outbreak, and



with Mr. Lee, the clerk of the works, rendered essential service in directing the labours of the veteran tars and others who were in attendance at the engines. Before three o'clock the brigade engines arrived from London, and the exertions of the firemen were concentrated on keeping the fire within the brewery; all hope of saving any portion, except the tun room, being utterly hopeless. By four o'clock the flames were subdued, but little more than the skeleton of the walls remained standing. The tanks, which rest on the walls, still retained their position, but the service-pipes were melted, and the whole of the water had escaped. The brewery contained about 400 quarters of malt and seven tons of hops, the whole of which are destroyed. The exact origin of the fire is unknown, but it is presumed to have occurred through the overheating of flues; the fruitful source of so many similar disasters. The poor pensioners are supplied with three pints of beer daily direct from the brewhouse. Money was given to them on Wednesday instead of their usual allowance, the beer being all destroyed. It is a curious fact in connection with the unfortunate occurrence, that Mr. Merryweather is at present engaged in making two powerful engines for the use of the Hospital in place of the old machines above alluded to. The total damage is estimated at 12,000*l.* Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the governor of the Hospital, in company with several other gentlemen, visited the ruins during the morning, and directed that all the assistants should be liberally paid.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY. — The annual festival of this Society took place on Tuesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. The society was originated about sixteen years ago by a committee of working printers, and has gradually attained to its present rank and importance amongst the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis. The object it seeks to accomplish is the relief of decayed printers and their widows, by means of small annual pensions. At this moment there are about fifty pensioners, each receiving from 8*l.* to 12*l.* yearly from the funds. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chairman, Charles Dickens, Esq., was supported by C. Stanfield, R. A., Esq., T. Landseer, Esq., R. R. M'Ian, Esq., Thomas Hood, Esq., and others. The chairman in the course of the evening advocated with considerable fervour the objects of the charity, and in doing so pointed out the peculiar claims of the printing fraternity upon the public gratitude and support, with great benefit to the society in a pecuniary point of view, as was apparent from the subscription list, which was filled up almost entirely at the table. R. Bell, Esq., proposed the health of the chairman in an appropriate eulogistic speech. "The Press" and "The Extension of General Education" were amongst the toasts given, as was also the health of Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and the authors present.

NEW STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE. — The inhabitants of Regent Street and its neighbourhood have for the last few days had their attention attracted by the appearance of a newly invented machine, by means of which the roadway is swept clean without the assistance of manual labour; the apparatus consists of a species of cart, with a series of brooms or brushes, by which the mud is swept, during the progress of the vehicle, into a receptacle prepared for the purpose. The invention has, we believe, been in use for some time in Scotland, and has accomplished its task with tolerable success. The brushes by which the mud is removed are attached to each other by means of strong chains, and form a kind of belt, which passes over two strong rollers. This part of the apparatus is arranged on an inclined plane at the tail of the cart, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure to suit the inequalities of the ground. The rollers by which this endless chain of brushes is moved,



are themselves brought into action by means of wheels attached to the extremities of the uppermost roller, these wheels being themselves moved by larger wheels which are firmly fixed to the inside of those on which the cart moves: by this arrangement the brushes are kept in constant motion so long as the cart itself proceeds, and the mud is swept up the inclined plane and discharged into a large chamber or box, which is slung by strong chains to the under portion of the cart. This box is moveable for the purpose of being emptied of its contents, the chains being raised or lowered by means of an endless screw working in the teeth of an iron wheel, to the axis of which they are attached. The rate at which this machine is driven to enable it to act with certainty, is about two miles an hour; its action appears very satisfactory, at least on the wood pavement on which it has been tried.

135. Fleet Street.

THE PICTORIAL TIMES is forwarded regularly to any part of the country on the following terms: —

	£	s.	d.	
Three Months - - -	0	6	6	Payable by Post Office order in advance.
Six Months - - -	0	13	0	
One Year - - -	1	6	0	

THE PICTORIAL TIMES is stamped to go free by post.

Part I., in a rich illuminated Wrapper, will be ready for delivery on the 30th of the present month.

The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8. 1843.

THE PENNY POSTAGE. — MR. ROWLAND HILL.

We last week alluded to the transmission of certain Orders to certain foreign potentates, the observations being drawn from us by the patriotism of Mr. HUME and others, who objected to the vast outlay consequent on such embassies. Now, there may be a variety of opinions as to the fitness of such expenditure: some persons, considering our political constitution, may think the costly mode of transmission as only proper to the dignity of the monarchy: others again, with no respect for orders in the abstract, may, with Mr. HUME, believe they might have been sent to the several sovereigns "in a box." On these points we will not insist. But sure we are, no rational mind will now exclaim against the small charge required of him by the system of penny postage! That is a question which turning home to what we feel may nine times out of ten be called the seat of reason — *i. e.* the breeches' pocket,—may be understood by every body; he who might ponder awhile on the fitness or impropriety of sending an Order to Saxony at the cost of hundreds, can have no hesitation at declaring his perfect satisfaction that he can now write to his mother in Edinburgh or Dublin for one penny.

There is no recent measure, of which as Englishmen we ought to be more proud, than that of the penny postage. Its humanising effects are incalculable. It draws parent to child — child to parent — brother to sister — friend to friend — all in closer union by the frequent, the daily opportunity of communication; whilst, in ten thousand nameless channels, the impetus it gives to small trading, must be evident to all. Surely, then, the nation owes some testimony of its gratitude to Mr. ROWLAND HILL, who through good and bad report went intently on, beating down every obstacle that rose to baffle him; exposing the fallacies of some; destroying the needless fears of others; and, ultimately, by subjecting his plan in all its bearings to the common sense of the country, compelling its adoption by the Government of the day.

When the measure was in its first operation, it was still denounced by one party as ridiculous — Utopian — as certain to involve an immense and *constant* deficit of the revenue. What has been the result? The returns of every quarter show an increase; and ultimately will, we doubt not, realise the promise of the projector, by returning an amount equal to the sum produced by the old system. Well, Mr. ROWLAND HILL has rendered a great national service — an immense social good. And what is his reward? Dismissal; and what to him must be worse than all, a refusal to work out the completeness of his plan, which, as he asserts, alone is wanting to the increase of the revenue required by the new system of postage. For three years he has been a servant of the Government: and now — albeit he offers to remain without a salary — he is not permitted to do justice to himself and to the nation; permission being withheld from him by some most unsatisfactory point of etiquette, for in truth it amounts to nothing more. "So long as a Post-Office shall continue," says Mr. GOULBURN, "so long will opportunities present themselves of effecting important improvements; but the retention of an independent officer for the purpose of conducting such improvements, would necessarily lead either to an *entire supersession* of those who are by their offices responsible for the management of the department, or to a conflict of authorities, highly prejudicial to the public interests."

We do not see the cogency of this reasoning. Mr. ROWLAND HILL is the acknowledged inventor, so to speak, of the machinery by which is worked the Penny Postage. Who then so fit to watch the working of that machine, with an eye and mind to its future perfectibility? Mr. HILL affirms (see "Parliamentary Paper," No. 119.), that the public benefits of his plans are not yet fully developed, and calls for inquiry; this, however, is denied to him, first by Mr. GOULBURN, and after by the Premier. The following are among the improvements suggested by Mr. HILL: —

1. "An earlier delivery of London General Post letters; an extension of the hours and enlargement of the means for posting late letters; and a much more speedy circulation of the letters by the London District Post, to be effected by establishing more frequent collections and deliveries, making them hourly in London itself, &c.

2. "An increase in the allowance of weight, say two ounces for a penny, in all District Posts.

3. "The completion of the system of London day-mails.

4. "More frequent despatches between large towns, by means of the ordinary mid-day railway trains.

5. "Conveniences for the transmission, at extra charge, of prints, maps, and other similar articles.

6. "The relaxation of the present restrictions as to weight.

7. "The establishment of a Parcel Post, at reduced rates, similar in some respects to the Banghy Post in the East Indies.

8. "Increased facilities to foreign nations for the transmission of letters through this country.

9. A cheap system of Registration.

10. "Receipts (for a small fee) to be given, if required, on posting a letter."

From these combined sources, Mr. HILL, in his letter to SIR ROBERT PEEL, calculates "an increase of hundreds of thousands of pounds." But Mr. HILL is not to be permitted to benefit the country; is not allowed to increase the social blessing which by his means is now within the reach of every Englishman. Mr. HILL is to be dismissed, without fee or reward, lest in his zeal to serve millions he should bring on "a conflict of authorities" in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

However, though Mr. HILL may be dismissed, the good he has worked for his fellow-countrymen remains; and it rests with the whole country to adopt some means — and how easy such means! — to prove to him that it is not forgetful of the source from which has emanated so great a blessing.

THE REVENUE.

We regret that the revenue returns, made up to the 5th instant, are not calculated to call a joyous look into the face of John Bull. "Decrease" — "decrease," is still the word. We have gained, if it can be called a gain, two millions and a half by the income tax; being almost the amount of decrease in customs and excise! Hence, Peter has been compelled to pinch himself, that he might pay Paul. That this circumstance will supply a pregnant text at the next Anti-Corn Law Meeting at Drury Lane Theatre, who can doubt?

PARLIAMENT AND THE DRAMA.

If it be deemed essential to the refined amusements of society, that theatres should exist, surely their government ought not to be altogether unmeriting of the lofty consideration of Parliament. The laws at present operating upon theatres are the laws of a by-gone time, and wholly averse to the liberal spirit of the day. The consequence of this is, a vicious style of drama in those theatres under the ban of government, and only existing, indeed, by the very force of public opinion — and a series of bankruptcies to those persons who undertake the management of the establishments encumbered with a patent. A patent in these days to publish the loftiest emanations of the mind! Why not as well have so many patent booksellers?

Mr. DUNCOMBE has recently brought in a bill to relieve certain parties from penalties inflicted upon them by a transgression of the law in an unlicensed theatre in Liverpool. This bill goes for nothing, and is merely a temporary endeavour to tinker the cause. Last session, a more comprehensive measure was about to be brought forward by LORD LYNDHURST; it was then consigned to the hands of LORD MAHON, and is now, we believe, in the *escrutoire* of some M. P., to be produced, no doubt, within a week of the prorogation, with a promise that it shall be brought forward very early in the ensuing session. Again we say, if theatres be deemed necessary by the state, why does not the state, by sensible laws at least, endeavour to regulate them?

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION. — The nomination proceedings took place on Wednesday morning in the Exchange Hall. At ten o'clock the respective candidates, Thos. Gisborne, Esq., and J. Walter, jun. Esq., entered the room, accompanied by bodies of friends, and immediately afterwards it was most densely crowded. The usual formalities having been gone through, Lord Rancliffe appeared upon the hustings, and amid very great applause, proceeded to nominate his friend Thomas Gisborne, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the town in Parliament. He appeared before them, as he did in 1812, the zealous advocate of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot; in fact, said his Lordship, a decided Chartist. He also advocated the principles of free trade, and was glad that the Hon. Gentleman he had the honour to nominate, entertained the same political sentiments. T. B. Charlton, Esq., then rose to propose a candidate who was every way worthy of the electors' approval; he meant John Walter, jun., Esq. Mr. Chorlton endeavoured to make himself heard, but none but those immediately around him could hear what he advanced in consequence of the great uproar. Mr. J. Sweet then nominated F. O'Connor, Esq. Mr. F. Melville then rose, and being seconded, nominated Mr. Tyas, of the "Times" office. Mr. Gisborne, in the course of his address, vindicated the right of the working classes to the possession of the suffrage, declaring that for twelve years he had supported the Whigs in Parliament, principally to keep out the Tories. He announced himself as an opponent of church rates, of the corn laws, of excessive taxation, and of ecclesiastical courts, which he denounced as being little better than dens of thieves. Mr. Walter, jun., then presented himself, and after a few remarks sat down. Mr. O'Connor then occupied much time, and, in the course of his remarks, accused Mr. Walter of selling the "Times" paper and deserting his principles for the sake of 187,000*l.*, which (said O'Connor) he received through the hands of Lord Ashburton. Mr. Tyas and Mr. Walter, sen., severally spoke in reply, but the uproar was so great, that few, if any, could hear them at all. Mr. Gisborne, in reply to a question by Mr. O'Connor, said he would vote for the enactment of the People's Charter. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tyas having withdrawn their names as candidates, a show of hands was taken. It proved to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne. A poll was then demanded; and at the close on Thursday night the numbers were declared to be—Gisborne 1850, Walter 1733; majority 117.

DURHAM ELECTION. — The nomination took place on Monday; and the usual preliminaries having been gone through, the Rev. George Townsend proposed, and William Lloyd Wharton seconded, Lord Dungannon, and John Bramwell, Esq., proposed, and Mr. J. H. Veitch seconded, the nomination of Mr. Bright amidst great cheering, when Lord Dungannon and Mr. Bright addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bright. The polling commenced on Tuesday, and at the close the numbers were, — Dungannon, 507; Bright, 406.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS. — The Royal children will, it is fully expected, reside for the benefit of the sea air in Lord Ashburton's villa at Stoke's Bay, during the ensuing summer. An officer of the household has this week been inspecting the premises, to ascertain if it contains sufficient accommodation for Lady Lyttelton, the governess, and the small household that will accompany the interesting infants. No situation in England is better adapted for the purpose designed than that fixed on; it is dry and commanding, without being so elevated as to court the keen air, and is far removed from any stagnant water.

THE THAMES TUNNEL. — The Thames Tunnel, which was opened for foot-passengers on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult., has been since visited by upwards of 100,000 persons, who have paid the penny toll for the privilege of passing through it; and the hitherto deserted streets of Rotherhithe and Wapping have presented a very animated appearance.

In the very full account we gave in our second number of the Thames Tunnel, there was one inaccuracy which we are desirous to correct. Instead of the total cost of works being 614,000*l.* as we stated, it was but 446,000*l.*; viz. 200,000*l.* from the company's subscription, and 246,000*l.* advanced by Government. There were seven lives lost throughout the undertaking, while it is stated that upwards of 100 men perished at the works of London Bridge.

The portrait of Sir Isambart Brunel which we published in No. 3., and which has been so much admired, was from a medal struck for the occasion of the opening by Mr. Griffin, of Change Alley, Cornhill.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, April 4. — EVORS *v.* COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING CHURCHES. — Sir Charles Wetherell moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from building a church in the parish of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, without providing for the plaintiff such pews, sittings, and chancels, as he had in the old parish church. The plaintiff, the Rev. George Arthur Evors, a gentleman of fortune in Montgomeryshire, claimed, as owner of Newton Hall, a prescriptive right to an ancient freehold chapel or chancel in the parish church, containing no less than eight pews, with eight seats each, and a gallery, and in which were erected several tombstones and monuments of great antiquity, and particularly two vaults, in which the remains of his ancestors had been deposited since the time of Edward IV. The owners of the Hall had time immemorial enjoyed this chapel, and paid for its repair, and were exempt from church rates. Of late years this old parish church had fallen out of repair, and upon application by some of the parishioners to the commissioners for building churches, the latter had agreed to advance 2000*l.* towards building a new church, for which the plaintiff and the rest of the parishioners subscribed liberally. At first the plaintiff wanted the new church to be built on the site of the old church, but when it was stated to him that the commissioners could not advance money for such a purpose, he proposed that the new church should be built on a piece of land which he offered to give on his own estate, and he declared his readiness to pay for a chancel for his own especial use as an ornamental addition to the church. For some reason, however, he seemed to change his mind about giving the site, and meantime Mr. Pugh, who resided in the same borough, offered a site at another part of the parish, which was finally accepted. The plaintiff then retracted his offer to build the chancel, and insisted he had a right to have the same privileges secured to him in the new church which he possessed in the old; and it was contended that the new church would become substantially the parish church, and that the old church would be let fall into decay, to the great detriment of the plaintiff, to whom his rights in his ancient parish church were an object of great attachment. — Mr. Twiss, on the part of the commissioners, contended that the whole argument on behalf of Mr. Evors turned upon a mistake, in fact, an assumption of an intention by the commissioners to rebuild the parish church. That was the affair of the parish, and not of the commissioners. The money placed in their control was intended for building additional churches in parishes where the population had grown much too large for the church accommodation. The commissioners had only lent their assistance in building a district church. Over the parish church they had no power, they had assumed none, nor did they intend to build a church which should be a new parish church, or a substitution for the old parish church. The learned counsel then commented on the vacillating conduct of Mr. Evors during the whole negotiation as a sufficient answer to an application for an injunction. His Honour observed, that besides the four Acts of Parliament which had been commented on at such length, there were five others on the same subject, which had not been cited. He would, therefore, take time to consider his judgment.

ROLLS' COURT. — DAY *v.* CROFT. — His Honour gave judgment in this case, which has been frequently before the court. The object of the suit was to settle the conflicting claims of a number of annuitants of various amounts, on the property left by the late Mr. Day, the blacking manufacturer. The claims are made on Mrs. C. Claggett, the daughter of the deceased, and on the charity for the blind, to which institution the deceased had left the interest of 100,000*l.* His Honour, after stating the facts of the case, said the minutes presented by both parties as agreed must be confirmed, but he could not make any special order for costs. By the decision the several parties will be enabled to receive the amount of their claims, which has hitherto been shut up in court.

MARQUIS OF HERTFORD *v.* LORD LOWTHER. — Mr. Tripp, on behalf of Sarah Louisa, Princess of St. Antonio, stated that

the late Marquis of Hertford, by his will and codicils, had bequeathed to her legacies amounting to 40,000*l.* Is was now asked that this sum, together with 122*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for interest, might be paid to her. Mr. Pollett, on behalf of the executors of the late Marquis, said that the present petitioner was domiciled at Naples, and he was not aware that there was any authority to receive the money. Lord Langdale directed that the money should be carried over to the separate account of the petitioner, with liberty for all parties to apply to the court. He, however, refused to give any costs of the petition.

Court of Bankruptcy. — In re Crowther (an Insolvent). — The insolvent in this case is described as a solicitor, and had carried on business at Trinity Place, Charing Cross, in partnership with a person named Martin. The insolvent's debts and liabilities amount to about 5000*l.*, the assets being little or nothing, the whole tangible property having been previously assigned. When the insolvent was last before the court he was strongly opposed, upon the ground of a misappropriation of trust money, and this day was appointed for the court giving judgment in the matter. The learned commissioner said that he had carefully examined the papers of the insolvent. He could not forget that he was an attorney, and that he had taken out of the Court of Chancery large sums of money belonging to his clients, which he had paid away to other parties whose funds had been previously misappropriated. To cover all this you wrote letters not having the shadow of truth, and ascribing the non-payment by you to your clients, to what you called the stupid mistake of the Attorney-General. You have before stated that these letters were written at the instigation of your partner, but I cannot forget that the entries in the books are in your handwriting. Taking, then, all these matters into consideration, the court cannot do otherwise than dismiss your petition; and if these letters were made the subject of inquiry in another court, your punishment would have been much greater.—Petition dismissed accordingly.

The cross-examination of the witnesses in Lord Huntingtower's case, from their affidavits, commenced before Vice-Chancellor K. Bruce, in the Court of Review. Mr. Ford, the impugnant of the fiat, alleges that it was obtained on colourable acts of trading. The case is likely to occupy considerable time, as the number of affidavits filed is eighty-six. Lord Huntingtower was first called, and his cross-examination occupied the greater part of the day.

Exeter. — On Tuesday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese pronounced judgment in the case of the Rev. George Martin, rector of St. Pancras, in this city, who, it will be recollected, was charged with marrying two persons not resident in his parish, in the summer of last year. His lordship said, after a review of the facts, in consideration of this being the first case of the kind in which proceedings had been taken, of Mr. Martin's general good character, his inexperience, the admitted absence of any sordid motive, and, he feared, the too prevalent practice of many of his seniors in the ministry, availed himself of the discretion vested in him, and took this occasion rather to proclaim the law than to enforce its penalties. He therefore admonished Mr. Martin of his error, and sentenced him to pay 10*l.* *nomine expensari.* He expressed his hope that this case would operate as a warning, and said, considering the evils resulting from irregular marriages, the public would have a right to expect that such leniency should not be repeated.

ASSIZE.

Warwick. — Trial of White, the Birmingham Chartist. — On Saturday *George White*, the Chartist, was indicted for attempting to excite certain of the working classes to abstain from work, in order to obtain a change in the constitution of the realm; also for seditious language. The case for the prosecution occupied the whole day. On Monday morning the defendant addressed the court for about two hours, and having declined to call witnesses, Mr. Baron Alderson summed up, after which the jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The defendant begged to have judgment deferred until next term, which, after some discussion, the learned judge assented to.

Durham, April 3. — *Robert Collings* was indicted for having forged a deed purporting to be a conveyance of the real estate of Robert Hastings, with intent to defraud the heirs and devisees. It appeared that Robert Hastings was an infirm old man, who had formerly been in the army, and afterwards came and settled at Durham, where he lived next door to a nephew named Howson. By care and frugality he had acquired a little property, consisting principally of a public-house. He had some nephews and nieces of the half-blood, opposite persons of whom claimed to be his heir-at-law. According to the evidence, in the month of October, 1839, the prisoner brought to the deceased Robert Hastings two instruments, being a lease and release, and placed them before him, telling him that they were going to have a new candidate to represent the city of Durham in Parliament, and desiring him to put his name to a requisition to Mr. Lambton (who was then a member for the northern division of the county) to stand for the city. The witnesses described the instruments as being two parchments, and a woman named Blakely and a barber who had shaved the deceased were called in to witness the execution of the deeds. There was no seal on them. The instruments were not read, and Mr. Hastings was told it was a requisition for a member of Parliament. He was too old to ascertain the nature of the deeds except as they were described to him. He was unable to write. He put his mark, and the witnesses attested his execution. He died in August, 1840, and at his funeral the deeds were produced and read by an attorney, named Stafford, and two wills were produced at the same time by opposite parties. The property was left in favour of William Howson, one of the persons who claimed to be his heir of the half-blood, and was made subject to a payment of 8*s.* per week to an aged sister of the deceased's, named Elizabeth Burlinson, during her life. Collings, it appeared, held a promissory note of Howson for the payment of 100*l.*; and in November, after the demise of Robert Hastings, applied to Howson for the payment of it. He was unable to pay, and offered 9*l.* as all the money he had. It was sworn by some witnesses that on one occasion, when Collings applied for the payment of the 100*l.*, he threatened, if payment was not made, to blow up the whole affair, and said the other parties would be glad to give him two or three times as much for the information. He, however, eventually offered to take 20*l.* The other party had now taken alarm, and began first to investigate the case, and at length proceeded against the prisoner by indictment for forgery. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." To be transported for 15 years.

At the Liverpool assizes, on the 4th inst., Betty Eccles was charged with the murder of William Eccles, her step-son, and two of her own children, of the names of Alice Haslam and Nancy Haslam, by a former marriage. She was convicted of the first charge, and ordered for execution, the Judge not holding out the slightest hope of mercy. It appears that the wretched woman had committed the murders to get the burial money from a benefit club,

A girl of 16 was convicted at the Exeter assizes of incendiarism. — William St. Clair, clerk to the Messrs. Lewis and Allenby, was sentenced at the Warwick assizes to 14 years' transportation for embezzlement. — The magistrates of Kingston were engaged nearly nine hours on Tuesday in the investigation of a charge against S. Stone, a lawyer's clerk, and C. Wardell, of stealing a number of bank notes. The prisoners were committed for trial.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The sixth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday. — The Recorder very briefly addressed the grand jury, and said that although there were already nearly 300 prisoners for trial, many of whom were charged with very serious offences, still, upon looking at the depositions, he did not find that any legal difficulty was likely to arise which rendered it necessary for him to detain them with any lengthened observations with respect to the law as bearing upon such cases. On Wednesday, *Wm. Mellon*, aged 10, described in the calendar as a labourer, was indicted for feloniously killing and slaying Samuel Hunt, a baker. The facts of the case were briefly these: — The prisoner was passing the deceased, who was playing with some of the boys, when he was accused by the deceased of having stolen one halfpenny, with which he was sent to buy some milk. An altercation ensued, when the deceased, who was much the larger boy, struck the prisoner two blows, which felled him to the ground, when he said, "If you do so again I will stick you," at the same moment drawing a knife which he had about him for the purpose of cutting a weed called cow-parsley. The deceased, to avoid the blow which the prisoner aimed at him immediately after his threat, turned his head aside, when the knife struck him in the back of the neck, inflicting a deep wound, of which he soon afterwards died.—Verdict "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in pronouncing sentence, remarked that it was a shocking thing to see a boy of his age in the prisoner's situation. The use of the knife had amongst boys become painfully prevalent latterly. It was true that he had received much provocation, still that was no justification of his conduct. In consequence of the recommendation of the jury, and the unwillingness which he (Mr. Justice Cresswell) felt to send a boy of the prisoner's age to associate with persons hardened in crime, the court would sentence him to only fourteen days' solitary imprisonment.

Murder. — *Michael Doyle*, labourer, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Ellen Doyle, alias Ellen M'Cue. The chief evidence against the prisoner was that of a little girl, named Mary Moore, aged ten years, but the judge refused to hear her testimony, as she appeared to have no knowledge of the consequences of false swearing! The prisoner was therefore acquitted.

Special Commission.—On Wednesday a special commission was read, which had been issued for the trial of *James Dawson*, on a charge of the murder of a man whose name is unknown, in a country beyond the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and not within the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland. It appeared from the depositions, that the accused, James Dawson, was, with other persons, in the island of Zanzibar, in the month of August last, at the house of a person called Abdallah, a resident in the island. They had been all drinking freely, and the accused was very much intoxicated. Some dispute arose between the prisoner and another person, and bad language passed between them. It would appear that the prisoner made use of an expression, not only of great anger, but of an intention to do some actual mischief to the individual with whom he had the quarrel. He left the place, and shortly afterwards was met with some stones in his possession, and he said that it was his intention to use them against the person with whom he had been quarrelling. He again left the place, however, and the next time he was seen his appearance was remarkable. It was customary for him and other persons in the island to carry a knife or dagger. His was worn conspicuously. He had a hat, also, when he left Abdallah's house. When he was seen the second time he was without his hat. The dagger or knife was drawn, and it was covered with blood, as was also the front of his dress. He told the persons who were there that he got into a disturbance with two other persons, that they had made an abominable attempt upon his person, and that he had slain one of them in self-defence. He brought the person to whom he told the story to the place where he said it had been done, a sort of lane, and there lay the figure of a man covered with blood. There was no evidence that the man who was found lying there was the person who had been killed by the prisoner: nor was there any evidence whatever that he had done such a deed, except his own declaration that it was with his own dagger he did it; and he further alleged that it was done in his own defence. The English consul immediately took notice of the case, and provided for the transmission of the prisoner to this country, in order that he might be regularly tried. The case was thus one which called peculiarly for the strictest investigation. The national good faith was in some degree involved in it. At eleven o'clock the special grand jury returned into court, and presented a true bill for wilful murder against James Dawson.

POLICE.

Mansion House—The Attempted Assassination in St. Paul's. — On Monday, Augustus John Field Sintzennich was charged with having attempted to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Hayden in the cathedral of St. Paul's on Saturday last. The prisoner is younger than he appears, being under 16 years of age. Mr. Harde stated that he was at St. Paul's on Saturday during divine service, and saw the prisoner there. When the clergyman was reading the prayer for the Queen, the prisoner rose up and drew a large horse pistol from under his handkerchief. Witness ran towards him, and said "Seize him; he has a pistol." The prisoner raised the pistol, and witness saw a spark flash from the pan. He did not think the pistol was directed at the clergyman. The prisoner was at once seized. Mr. Heskett said that he saw the prisoner draw the pistol from his handkerchief, and seized him. The prisoner said it was useless to hold him so tight, as he had no intention of running away. Mr. Howton stated that there was a scuffle for the pistol between the prisoner and witness. The prisoner snapped the pistol, but it missed fire. He did not seem to be at all excited. Master Gulling, a Christ's Hospital scholar, stated that he knocked the prisoner's hand down when the prisoner raised the pistol. Mr. Wood deposed that he also struck the prisoner's arm. Mr. Lingard, one of the vergers of St. Paul's, stated that there were five or six shots of No. 4. in the pistol, and a very small quantity of powder. The powder and the shot were together, and there was no wadding whatever. There was no priming, nor had there been any, in the pan, and witness believed the pistol would not have gone off. The prisoner, upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whether he wished to say anything, replied in the negative. Inspector Lloyd produced the following letter, which the prisoner wrote to his brother at the station-house: — "Dear Brother, — I write to inform you of the situation I am in. I took it into my head to have a pop at the clergyman at St. Paul's, and I am now in a station-house in an alley that leads into Fleet Street. I don't much care about it as I did no harm, but be so good as not to tell papa and mama yet, as it will put them out. My examination comes on Monday next, at 12, as I hear. I want you to come and see me first, and no one else till you have seen me. I hope I shall see you to-morrow, but it did exasperate me above a bit when I heard the fellow calling the usurper Queen, when I have lately discovered that James Stuart is right Sovereign. Give my love to all, and tell them not to fear about me, and should you come to see me to-morrow come by yourself. Your affectionate brother, A. J. F. Sintzennich. Fleet Street. — Inquire for the Police Station." In answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, the prisoner said the letter was his. He added, that he had to deny that the pistol was snapped. Some of the prisoner's writing was produced, asserting the right of the Stuarts to the throne. It was subscribed "A Staunch Jacobite." The counsel for the prisoner said he could prove his insanity, and suggested the propriety of the Lord Mayor's directing that the prisoner should be taken care of under a late statute. The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case. He would, however, postpone it for a day or two, in order to make more particular inquiry. The prisoner was then remanded till Friday next.

On Friday, the prisoner *Augustus Sintzenick* was placed at the bar for re-examination upon the charge of attempting to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Haydon, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor said that since the last examination he had consulted the law-officers of the Crown, and found that he had no right to go into the inquiry as to the prisoner's state of mind. After some conference with the solicitor and friends of the prisoner, the Lord Mayor remanded him for a fortnight, informing him at the same time, that upon that day he would commit him for trial. His Lordship then called Mr. Lingard, one of the vergers of St. Paul's, and desired him to report to the Dean and Chapter that he thought it was their duty to authorise some person to attend at the next examination, and represent them in conducting the prosecution.

Rochester Police. — Charge of threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. — *John Richmond Ellis*, who stood remanded on a charge of having threatened to assassinate the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, was brought up before the mayor and two of the borough justices. Mr. Prall, clerk to the magistrates, having read over the charge against the prisoner, and the evidence that had been taken on a former occasion, inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say? Prisoner: I have not. Mr. Prall then read the following letter in reply to a communication addressed to the Secretary of State: — "Whitehall, 31st March, 1843. — Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, forwarding copies of depositions taken before the magistrates of the borough of Rochester, relative to certain words of a treasonable and threatening description uttered by a man named John Richmond Ellis; and I am to inform you it appears to Sir James Graham that it will be proper for the magistrates to require moderate and reasonable bail for the period of twelve months." The Court said they should require the prisoner to find two sureties of 10*l.* each, and himself in 20*l.*, to keep the peace for twelve months. Prisoner: I have no one to be bound for me. I was tipsy at the time, and if I am allowed to go at large I will renounce drink altogether. In answer to a question by the Mayor, it was stated that the prisoner had conducted himself quietly during his confinement. The Court, having consulted, agreed to revoke their former decision, and take bail to half the amount, which not being forthcoming the prisoner was removed from the bar escorted by the police. He is a total stranger; when searched, some duplicates were found on his person, but no money. The prisoner was very respectably dressed.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS—THE REV. DR. BAILEY.

A visitor to Woolwich dockyard says — "Having passed through the vast apartments filled with stores, I entered the inclosure in which the prison is found. Here one of the floating castles which once carried British sailors over the ocean to fight the battles of their country was seen converted into a lodging-house for 500 convicts. It was on Thursday, the 23d of March, that I found myself on the spot above mentioned. Turning from the vessel, and looking towards the door by which I had gained admittance, 'And what,' said I, 'are those small buildings within that fence?' pointing to some cottage-like erections. 'The first one,' said the friend who accompanied me, 'is the dead-house. It is there that convicts who die are carried preparatory to interment. I approached it, but observing some functionaries of the place entering the adjoining hut to inspect stores which were there, I followed. It gratified my curiosity to see the substantial hammocks and bed-clothing provided for the inmates of the prison-ship. 'These,' said one of the inspectors, 'are better than the others you had.' While thus speaking he turned to a convict who was engaged in folding some of the articles, and directed him to open one of the blankets. The prisoner seemed disposed to obey with an air of alacrity. He spread the flannel wide, so as to display the stripes introduced as a distinguishing mark, instead of the broad arrow of the crown. He was attired in the dark brown clothing and long oval hat worn by the convicts. His jacket seemed to be quite a new one. His countenance, though not remarkably prepossessing, was intelligent. He was a man of small size, and without exhibiting hardihood, preserved an air of serenity and smiling resignation. Once or twice his lips quivered, as if he were doubtful whether a reply was not essential to one or two of the brief speeches addressed to him — but answer made he none. When we had removed from the spot far enough to be out of hearing, my curiosity was roused to ask what offence that prisoner had committed. 'A most aggravated forgery,' said my friend; 'one that would formerly have been visited with death. It was viewed the more seriously,' continued he, 'from the education of the man, and the high and enviable position which he held.' 'Then who is he?' inquired I. The reply was, 'Dr. Bailey.' 'Can that really be Dr. Bailey,' I exclaimed. 'It is,' said my friend. Yes, the unhappy being wearing a convict's sombre dress, the fetter on his left ancle, I had seen him who as a distinguished minister of religion had formerly warned from the pulpit his fellow men against the temptations of life! Yet he, unhappily yielding to their seductive power, was now reduced to sigh —

Ye cheating vanities,
Where are ye now and what is your amount?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse.

I learned that in a very few days his removal was to take place. He had written to his wife to visit him, but it was very doubtful whether he would not depart before she could arrive."

Downing Street, April 5. — Major-General Sir H. Pottinger has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong-Kong.

Epsom Races, Friday. — The trial stakes: Flathooker, 1; Maccabeus, 2; Sirekal, 3. — Won by a neck. Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Hydaspes won the Handicap.

Thus sings Spenser of APRIL — clothing in classic allegory the first delightful month of a delightful season — the second-born of Spring — the herald and forerunner of Merrie May. Enlivened by sunshine and refreshed by showers, the earth again gives visible signs of activity. All vegetation welcomes the genial time,

Now the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing:
With vermeil cheek, and whisper soft,
She woos the tardy Spring;
Till APRIL starts and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living scene
Scatters her freshest, tenderest green. — *Gray.*

The clear, fresh, and fragrant mornings which occur in fine weather are as cheering as delightful. The sun breaking out through a very gentle mist, or disclosing, as he rises, a few golden-fringed clouds — the fragrance of just opening wallflowers — the glow of daffodils, narcissi, tulips, hyacinths, and the later of the primeval flowers in the gardens, with the sweet scent of banks covered with violets and primroses, constitute the charm peculiar to early spring.

Welcome, pale primrose! starting up between
Dead matted leaves of ash and oak, that strew
The every lawn, the wood, and spinny through,
'Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green;
How much thy presence beautifies the ground!
How sweet thy modest, unaffected pride
Glows on the sunny bank and wood's warm side. — *Clare.*

The leafing and budding of trees now proceeds rapidly, while the apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, cherry, and other fruit trees are clad in blossoms. The almond tree also is very beautiful. The leaves of the horse-chesnut begin to open. The laurel is also in flower; and many trees have a glowing light green attire from their newly-opening leaves, as the beech, the early elms, the larch, and some others. In fine weather the perception of advancing spring finds another evidence in the hilarious melody of the birds, conscious of returning summer.

During April the following blossoms display themselves, adding to the beauty of the month. The daffodil, the garden hyacinth, the wallflower, the cowslip, the periwinkle, the sloe, the ground ivy, gentianella, pulmonaria, virginica, the auricula, iberis sempervirens, omphalodes verna, and most of the common fruit trees and fruit shrubs. Some robiniæ, andromedæ, kalmiæ, and other American shrubs; daphne laureola, ulmus campestris, chrysosplenium, oppositifolium, mercurialis perennis, and other plants, with the beech and the elm, will also flower. Ivy berries drop from the racemes; the larch is in leaf, and the tulip and some white narcissi and frittilaries in flower.

Wordsworth's little celandine, or (as it is vulgarly called) pilewort, must not be forgotten, as it now exhibits in profusion its "varnished golden flowers," —

Telling tales about the sun
When we've little warmth, or none.
Careless of thy neighbourhood,
Thou dost show thy pleasant face,
On the moor and in the wood,
In the lane,—there's not a place,
Howsoever mean it be,
But 'tis good enough for thee.

But Wordsworth has turned laureate, and henceforth should sing of princes and palaces rather than of primroses and of celandine; and space bids us postpone what more may be said of April for our next COLUMN for the COUNTRY.

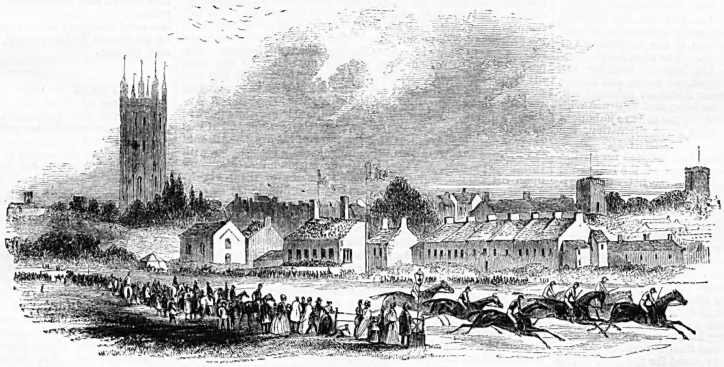
LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASES.

Of these spirited affairs we now give the illustrations promised in our last. They came off on the Warwick race-course, commencing at the Herd's house and running over Budbrooke, and round again to the starting-post. The ground selected was excellent. From the Grand Stand, and from many points of the course, a clear view was obtained of very nearly the whole of the ground, and of almost all the leaps, of which there were many of various order, both of brooks and fences, and which were for the most part cleverly taken and in gallant style. Except that it was intensely cold, the weather was as beautiful and inviting as could possibly be desired, and there was a very fine sprinkling of the *élite* and beauty of Leamington and Warwickshire. A very large muster of horsemen appeared, and a dense throng of pedestrians of all grades, but not so many carriages as perhaps might have been expected, notwithstanding the cold, which was, however, rather severe for ladies to encounter.

By the judicious management of the stewards (Mr. H. Bradley and Mr. H. de Burgh), and the resolute yet moderate and praiseworthy conduct of the Clerk of the Course, the course was admirably kept, and a very delightful entertainment passed off without material hurt to any of the riders, to the great and unalloyed gratification of the whole of the numerous assemblage.

A Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each, 5 ft.; with 50 Sovs. added by the town of Leamington, for horses of all denominations, carrying 12st. 7lb. each, over about three miles of a fair hunting country. The winner to pay 5*l.* to the fund.

Mr. Crawford's Merchant, (Owner) 1; Mr. Dawson's Marengo (Owner) 2; Mr. R. Reid's Oakstick (Owner) 3; Lord Drumlanrig's The Cardinal (Mr. Beauchamp) 0; Mr. Madock's Liberty (Owner) 0; Mr. Dyson's The Hawk Capt. Dallas) 0; Mr. Moore's Knobstick (Owner) 0.



THE LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE — THE START.

THE LAST BROOK.

The Stranger, Alma, and Roxton, were drawn.

This race took place at 3 o'clock, as near as could be. Seven started, and went away in gallant style. At the brook, with a fence to begin with, one went over a space of no less than 26 feet in safety, whilst another, having cleared the leap, either through his horse afterwards slipping, or some other accident, was thrown, and thus lost all chance of the race. Mr. Crawford, on Merchant, had the lead almost throughout, and won rather easily, though The Cardinal, and two or three others, were well up. It was an interesting race.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft.; with 50 sovs. added by the town of Leamington, for horses of all denominations, to carry 11st. 7lb. each. All other conditions the same as in the first race.

Mr. Moore's Knobstick, 12st. 7lb. (Owner) 1; Mr. R. Reid's b. g. (Mr. Wilson) 2; Mr. Crawford's The Returned (Owner) 3; Mr. R. Reid's Oliver Twist (Owner) 0; Mr. Madock's Creole (Capt. Dallas) 0; Mr. De Burgh's The Moor (Owner) 0; Mr. Bourke's Waverley (Owner) 0; Mr. H. Clarke's Belfield (Mr. Beauchamp) 0; Mr. Dawson's St. Valentine (Owner) 0; Mr. Laurel's Antelope (Capt. Quentin) 0; The Cardinal, Alma, and Willoughby were drawn.

At half-past four the bell rang, and shouts resounded, and, after a very short delay, off went ten for this contest, the whole of them clearing the hurdles opposite the stand in most excellent style. In this there was some crossing, and several smart falls occurred; but we are happy to say that no one was seriously injured. The last brook was well cleared by all except Belfield, who had met with a fall, and was half a mile behind, and so was pulled up, and went round. Mr. Moore, on Knobstick, had the lead throughout, and won easily.

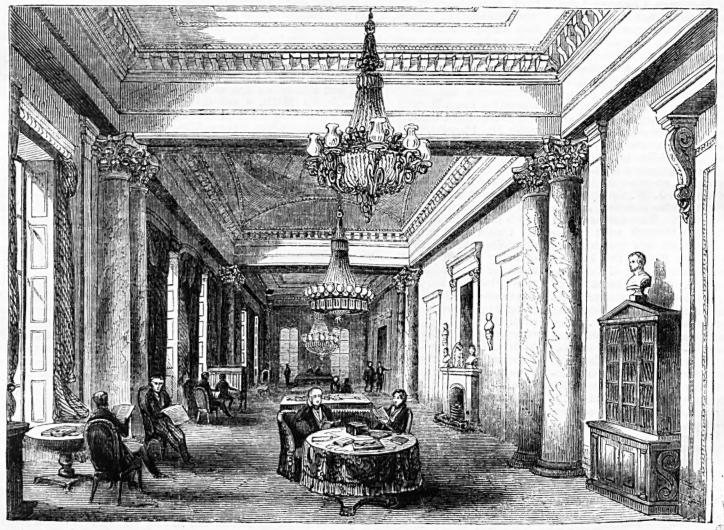
After the above chases, a Sweepstakes for Galloways come off over a part of the same ground.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB HOUSE.

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

THE ATHENÆUM.

Clubs form a particular feature of English social life. Compelled by the very nature of his climate to forego many out-door amusements, the Englishman limits his hopes and pleasures to his home; or centres them within the range of the circle it describes. No matter the state, the rank, or the society, this will be found to be almost universally true. A club is, in most cases, the extension only of the same principle. The word itself is untranslateably English; it is the type of our moral constitution — wealthy, comfortable, and gregarious. Mothers and wives consider them as the perdition of young men, and the ruin of good husbands; and unmarried ladies are sceptical to the last, and to a degree beyond, if possible, upon their merits. Yet merits they have, as well as comforts and architectural pretensions; and these latter qualifications give them fair claim to notice and illustration at our hands. We propose, therefore, to give occasional sketches of the clubs of London.



DRAWING-ROOM OF THE ATHENÆUM.

The earliest clubs mentioned in our popular literature, date from the seventeenth century; it was then that the Mermaid was established in Friday Street, of which Shakspeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Raleigh, Seldon, Donne, and others were members; and where it is reported that the great poet of nature, owing to a surfeit, contracted the illness of which he died. What the club must have been, we may judge from the choice spirits whose names are enrolled as members. Beaumont has himself recorded its wit and character: —

> ——— What things have we seen
> Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
> So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
> As if that every one from whence they came
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And had resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life; then, where there hath been thrown
> Wit able enough to justify the town
> For three days past; wit that might warrant be
> For the whole city to talk foolishly.

This was followed by the Devil Tavern Club, for which Jonson wrote the "Leges Conviviales." This was succeeded by the famous King's Head Club, which was held over against the Inner Temple Gate, in a sort of "carrefour" at the end of Chancery Lane, and is mentioned by Tate,

> "Who rhimed below e'en David's Psalms translated,"

in his continuation of Absalom and Ahithophel; of which the wit is Dryden's and the dullness his own. But the early part of the last century was the Augustan period of clubs, literary and political. Then every Mecænas fed his panegyrists, and bards dined at the expense of their creditors. Then flourished principally "the Brothers" Club, numbering among its members, Harley, Bolingbroke, and Swift. "The Scriblerus," comprising Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot; and the "October Club," which met at the Bell Tavern, in King Street, Westminster, for the purpose, as it has been called in our day, of making a *clean sweep* of the Whigs from all places of power, and to which Swift addressed his "Advice to the October Club." There was also the Hanoverians, the purpose of which is sufficiently indicated by its name. The Kit-Cat is better known than many; it was established when the bishops were sent to the Tower, flourished principally during the reign of Queen Anne, and died of a slow decline, 1730. In 1735, the second Beef-steak Club, which still exists, was established.

In 1764, the Literary Club was founded, which consisted of Johnson, Boswell, Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and other eminent men. It flourished at the same time with the Essex Club, and preceded the King of Clubs, which met for the first time about 1801, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand. Its founder was Bobus Smith, the coadjutor of Canning in the Microcosm.

From this enumeration of the clubs existing about the commencement of the present century, our readers will readily perceive how greatly they differed, both in constitution and purpose, from the modern large subscription houses, so called, which are to be compared to their predecessors only in so far as every member must be ballotted for, or be chosen by the consent of the rest. Prior to 1824 there was only one institution particularly devoted for the association of authors, literary men, members of parliament, and promoters generally of the fine arts. All other establishments were more or less exclusive, comprising gentlemen who sunned themselves at the windows of White's, or the members for counties, who darkened the doors at Brookes's. They were either dedicated to the guards, or established for that class, so uncertain and so incapable of being reduced to an intelligible definition, "men of wit and pleasure about town." It is true the Royal Society held at intervals convivial meetings amongst its members; and similarly the College of Physicians might associate together in Newgate Street, beneath the gilded glories of their own more appropriate "Pill Box;" but there was no club where individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, and the arts, could unite in friendly and encouraging intercourse. Professional men, and those who followed the several professions of law, literature, or science, were forced therefore either to meet at taverns, or to be confined exclusively to the society of their particular vocations. To remedy this, on the 16th of February, 1824, a meeting, comprising Sir Humphry Davy, the Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir Francis Chantrey, Richard Heber, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Thomas Young, Lord Dover, Davies Gilbert, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Henry Halford, Sir Walter Scott, Joseph Jekyll, Thomas Moore, Charles Hatchett, and others, was held at the apartments of the Royal Society, at which also the present eminent Professor Faraday assisted as secretary, and it was agreed to found a club, to be called "The Society;" subsequently, "The Athenæum."

"The Society" first met in the house now occupied by the Clarence Club; but in 1830 the present mansion, built from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq., at a cost of 45,000*l.*, was opened to the members. Its style and character are displayed in our engraving more completely than they could be by any verbal description.

The entrance is by a handsome hall, ornamented with casts from the Milo and Samson of Lough; on the left is a spacious dining room, and on the right a lofty "morning room," where all the English and foreign newspapers of any interest are supplied. A flight of forty-six stairs conducts to a gallery, on which are placed casts of the "Belvidere Apollo," the "Grecian Archer," by George Rennie, and the "Muses," and "Eve

at the Fountain," of Baily. Here is the entrance to the library, now containing 18,000 volumes, comprising the most rare and useful works in each department. The drawing room, extending the entire length of the building, and opening into two other well proportioned rooms, forms, with the library, one of the finest suites of apartments in London.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY. — All the arrangements have been made at Buckingham Palace for the interesting event in the Royal household, which may now be very shortly expected. The attendants have been all summoned to their posts, and the apartments assigned to the physicians have been prepared in case of a sudden emergency.

A letter from Naples states that the queen was safely delivered of a daughter on the 24th March.

CAUSERIE.

A meeting of the institute of British architects was held on Monday, to present the medals awarded during the session, when Prince Albert took the chair. — Mr. Mordan, the inventor of the patent pencil-case, died very suddenly at an early hour on Monday morning, after only an hour's illness. He had been previously in perfect health. — The Lapwing cutter recently captured a smuggler, named Pink, of London, which was taken into Grimsby Dock on the following day. The smuggled goods, which chiefly consisted of tobacco, is supposed to be worth 800*l*. — A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river. — At the Durham assizes, on the 31st ult., Robert Pearson and Catherine Wearmouth were indicted for the murder of Margaret Pearson, on the 3d of February. A considerable number of witnesses were called to support the charge; but on the examination of several medical men, it appeared that the death of the deceased was produced by natural causes, and the prisoners were acquitted. — The Caledonian Canal has burst its banks near Bannavie Inn, where there are two tunnels running under the bed of the canal, and caused considerable damage. The canal between the inn and Gairlochie is now quite dry. — According to all accounts, the present appearance of the wheat crops is the most promising known for many years, and should the weather continue favourable, the harvest will be three or four weeks earlier than the average period. — The remains of Dr. Southey have been interred in the burial-ground attached to the parish church at Crosthwaite, where repose the ashes of different members of his family. — Lord Ossulston recently caused two of the famed wild cattle of Chillingham Park, which are well known as among the few rare specimens of the ancient wild oxen of Britain, to be slaughtered and sent to Wark for distribution among the freemen of the place. — The Earl of Orkney has lately forwarded seven and a half brace of those beautiful birds, the Capercailzie, to his estate of Glenapp, in Ayrshire. — The Earl of Rosslyn, master of the Royal stag-hounds, has resolved to "do away" with the annual Easter hunt with the Royal hounds, owing, it is said, to Easter falling so late, and the consequent forwardness of the season. — The second annual general meeting of subscribers to the Printers' Alms-houses Fund was held on Monday evening in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. This society was represented as prosperous, but requiring the aid of the benevolent. — A practice has been much on the increase of late of hawking about the streets the most mendacious intelligence. On Monday, several fellows went through the Strand and alarmed the inhabitants by calling out the death of the Duke of Wellington; and in the course of last week the death of his Grace was hawked about in various other parts of the metropolis. Surely there are means by which this nuisance may be put a stop to. — Mr. Beaumont's men, at the Wood field and Penllwyn collieries, have returned to work. — The Gateshead churchwardens withdrew from the church-rate contest, when 682 persons had polled. The following were the numbers at the close: — For the rate 119, against it 735; majority 616. — On Monday an inquest took place on the body of Alexander Brown, aged 49, son of the late J. W. Brown, chief surgeon of her Majesty's ship Victory, who attended Nelson when he fell at the battle of Trafalgar. The deceased had been reduced to a state of destitution through want of the common necessaries of life, and his death had thereby been hastened. — At Southampton there have been a few head of cattle from Spain, which are mentioned as being of very fine quality, and to have fetched good prices. Rumour speaks of an intended regular line of bullock packets between that port and Spain, and that arrangements are in course of completion in that country to keep up a constant supply. — A Mr. Steel, agent for a house in the timber trade, was accidentally drowned in the river on Saturday afternoon. — An incendiary fire occurred at Madley, Herefordshire, last week. This is the third in this parish, and has created great alarm. — On Thursday intelligence was suddenly brought to the mayor of Bondy that the forest was on fire. He at once set out, accompanied by the greater part of the inhabitants of the commune, and found the intelligence to be true. By the adoption of a regular system for cutting down the trees, the fire was at length prevented from spreading farther. About five acres were totally destroyed. It would seem that the fire was the work of incendiaries. — A collision took place on the Hull and Selby Railway on Monday last, which was fortunately unattended with any fatal consequences. — The Duke of Normandy still remains an inmate of the county jail, being unable to procure the heavy bail which he was adjudged to enter into at the late Surrey sessions, articles of the peace having been exhibited against him by Mr. Thomas Jackson. — The commission was opened at Monmouth on Saturday. The calendar contains the names of seventy-seven prisoners. One is charged with murder, four with manslaughter, and three with maliciously wounding. — Robert FitzRoy, Esq., Capt. R.N., has been appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of New Zealand. — Signor Lablache, accompanied by his son, Signor F. Lablache, arrived in town on Wednesday. — On Tuesday a special court of proprietors was held at the Bank of England. W. Cotton, Esq., and B. Heath, Esq., were elected, the first as governor, and the second as deputy-governor. — Ralph Barham, late a footman in the service of Mr. Joseph Parkes, a solicitor in Great George Street, Westminster, was charged at Bow Street with having attempted to destroy his master's house. — There being no sufficient evidence, the case was dismissed. — On the 13th a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in Calabria. Shocks were felt two days before on the Neapolitan coast, opposite the Adriatic. — We understand the marriage of the Earl of Leicester and Miss Whitbread is to be solemnized on Monday week. — We understand that one of the Income Tax commissioners near Liverpool, having made his own return, and having been surcharged at twice the amount, was so indignant at the doubt thus cast upon his veracity and integrity, that he at once resigned his office. — Mention is made in accounts from Germany of the discovery of a new telegraphic means of communication adopted on the Upper Silesian Railway, with very successful results. Its application seems to be most valuable at night, and its celerity is four times greater than that of the ordinary telegraphs. The expense is represented as very trifling. — A public meeting of the members of the bookselling trade was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, on Tuesday, for forming a society in connection with the Booksellers' Provident Institution, for the support and relief of the aged and infirm members of the trade. The meeting called upon Mr. Ives, the honorary secretary, to read the address, which had been prepared by the members of the provisional committee, which suggested that a piece of freehold ground should be purchased in an eligible situation, sufficient to contain a number of houses, as a retreat for those members and widows connected with the trade. The subscriptions for this purpose already obtained amongst the trade, amounted to between 1100*l*. to 1200*l*. — The Mayor of Windsor issued warrants against Lieut. Dacosta, of the Royal Engineers, and Assist.-Surgeon Calder, of the 2d Life Guards, upon information that a duel was to be fought by them. The "affair" was thus prevented. — On Saturday, Patrick White was executed at Tullamore for the murder of Mr. Roberts, at Moneygall. — On Friday night last, the house of Mr. Steele, of Fartows, Huddersfield, was broken and entered by eight or ten men, who seized and greatly illused Mr. Steele and his housekeeper, and stole a Bank of England note for 100*l*. (No. 7436), a 50*l*. ditto, 100*l*. in old guineas, and some few half guineas, and about 300*l*. in sovereigns. At Rushton, near Blackburn, on the same night, Nordin House, the residence of Mr. Bernard Smith, a Farmer, was broken into by five men, and robbed. — Within the last week there have been landed at Drogheda 350 tons of the permanent rails for the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. — The Barbadoes, which put into Cork in distress, with emigrants, bound for Prince Edward's Island, is to be sold for the support and maintenance of the passengers, who were engaged to be landed at their destination by a London company, under the name of the British American Association. — The Earl of Wilton's house at Melton Mowbray has been robbed of considerable property. — The remainder of the houses on the east side of Castle Street, Leicester Square, have been disposed of by auction, for the purpose of forming the new street which is to lead from Coventry Street to Long Acre. — Countess Plater, highly distinguished during the late Polish war of independence, died last week at Posen. — The funeral of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., one of the distinguished leaders in the Peninsular war, took place on Monday, in the cemetery, Kensall Green. — It is calculated that the amount of horned cattle in the United Kingdom amounts to seven millions, and of sheep thirty-two millions; that, putting the one at 10*l*. per head, and the other at 25*s*., the whole value is 110,000,000*l*. — At a great non-intrusion meeting, held at Glasgow on the 30th ult., Dr. Candlish made a lengthened address, expressive of a desire to prevent the disruption of the establishment of which he is a member. — The men of the 4th Dragoons, at present stationed at Chichester, have evinced such a very strong anti-Malthusian disposition, that the officers have considered it necessary to subject them to a very strong check. On Sunday last, a "happy pair" were joined together in the bonds of wedlock, but the bridegroom and "father" had no sooner reached barracks than they were placed in confinement for breach of discipline in getting married "without leave." Ten couple have had an unpleasant veto put on their progress in the course of love, which, of a truth, certainly never does run smooth. — At a meeting of the commissioners of sewers, it was agreed, after some discussion, that Cheapside should be paved with wood. — Mr. Gaston's solicitor has publicly denied the report that his client was married to the late Mrs. Honey, the actress. — A fatal accident happened on Tuesday in the Woolwich Dock Yard. A party, of convicts were employed in removing timber, when, by some mischance, a log was displaced, and falling on one of them, caused his instantaneous death. — James Halls, a cab driver was charged at Clerkenwell on Tuesday with a brutal assault upon Mr. Plowers, the landlord of the Yorkshire Grey public-house. It appeared that on Monday afternoon the prisoner and two other men entered the house of Mr. Plowers, when a quarrel ensued, and on his interference one of the party felled him to the floor with a blow on the head from a pewter-pot, whilst another and the prisoner maltreated him with a poker, and he lay apparently dead. He has ever since been confined to his bed under medical care. The prisoner was remanded. — At Union Hall, no less than nine men were charged with destroying their clothes in St. Olave's workhouse, with a view of being furnished with others. The magistrate committed them for seven days. The prisoners all seemed well pleased when placed in the van to be sent to Brixton. — At Guildhall, Alexander Buchanan, a waterman, was fined 100*l*. for smuggling nine pounds of tobacco, and was committed to prison until the fine be paid. — The business at the Chester assizes commenced on the 3d. The calendar is the heaviest ever known, containing no less than 142 prisoners; among whom are six charged with the crime of murder, sixteen with stabbing, twenty-one with burglary, twenty-two poaching, and four sacrilege. — Reuben May, the driver of a Chatham and Gravesend fly, was fully committed at Greenwich, on a charge of stealing twenty-three sovereigns from the person of John Millar, a seaman on board her Majesty's ship Columbine. — At Woolwich, Louisa Wilmot and Caroline Filmer, women of bad character, were also committed for trial on a charge of robbing a sea-captain of the name of Brown of sixteen sovereigns. — The Anti-Slavery Society have published a statement, averring that the slave trade continues in the island of Cuba with the same activity which has characterised it for the last five years, with this difference, that the infractions of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain are not so glaringly committed as heretofore. A little more trouble is taken by all parties to cover their nefarious proceedings. — Another anti-corn-law demonstration took place on Wednesday night in Drury Lane Theatre. The house was crowded. — A new hospital, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected in the Marylebone and Paddington district. — On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished circle of guests at the Mansion House. The banquet-hall was splendidly decorated with banners, and brilliantly illuminated. The company numbered upwards of 150 persons. Among those present were Sir R. and Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delaware, Earl Ripon, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Sir George Murray, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, and Lord Brougham. — Captain Edward Johnson, a meritorious officer who served in the Burmese war, was accidentally killed last week by the discharge of a pistol, from which he was attempting to draw the ram-rod with his teeth. — The anniversary of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund was celebrated in the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; and Mr. Bartley spoke the speech of the night. The subscriptions amounted to 640*l*. Her Majesty gave 100 guineas, and the chairman 50*l*. — The French have but bad news from Algiers. General Bar has been driven back, and the governor-general obliged to alter all his plans for the spring campaign. — The metropolis is very full at present. We have seldom witnessed, at any season, more bustle in the principal thoroughfares; and we are glad to say that there are manifestations of improvement in the retail trade, except in some parts of the West-end. — Last week a convict escaped from custody by leaping from a railway train as it passed at full speed through the Watford tunnel. — The petition against the return of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., alleging bribery, and other malpractices, at the election for the borough of Cambridge, was on Wednesday presented to the House of Commons. — It is confidently stated that bribery has been traced to parties of a much higher grade in society than are usually employed in *direct* corrupt communication with the venal voters.

FUDGE.

Tommy Moore, when gently juvenile, strained his Lilliputian energies under the somewhat familiar title of the "Fudge Family." This family has been growing stronger and more numerous of late years, and has so variously branched into the "groves of blarney," that a plain man can scarcely asseverate his own existence to be an indisputable fact. "Fudge" envelopes us on every hand. Our very national anthem might with great propriety as to politics, poetry, art, and all things else, be

We're all fudging,
Fudge, fudge, fudging;
We're all fudging,
At our house at home."

Now, one of the most amazing fudges we have seen is the singer Wilson's fudge about the poet Burns. All the world knows that the said Mr. Wilson, at a place called "Store Street," distributes once a week his notions of Robert Burns, illustrated by the singing of some of the poet's most celebrated songs. Certain of these songs, simple and self-suggesting as they are, no man can sing better than Mr. Wilson. Others he does not understand, and therefore cannot sing them. These and the poetical character of his immortal countryman he should let alone, and (though we feel confident that the office will be as profitless to him as disagreeable to ourselves) we will tell him why.

This Mr. Wilson is a most honourable instance of the perseverance of Scotchmen. He was (we believe) originally what is called a precentor in a Presbyterian kirk. His function was to sing as well as he could the first verse of the psalm claiming the vocal vigour of the congregation. This he did so much to the satisfaction of his hearers, that one gentleman undertook to cultivate his voice and relieve him from his native land. Hence his devotion was made to deviate from the kirk to a more miscellaneous congregation and a more worldly worship. Having thus traced him to the stage, we will consider him as a lecturer. It is merely parenthetical to remark that he played his part dull as need be on the London boards; that he went to America, and returned deeply, no doubt, sympathising with the "decline and fall of the empire" of the British drama. He then opened his lips on his own account (and very wisely so), for no man living can sing a ballad more beautifully, but he thought proper to give lectures on the character of Burns, and to sing one or two peculiar songs eternalized by that poet. For neither of these offices is Mr. Wilson qualified, and we shall proceed at once to give the grounds on which we state our decided conviction that in this particular case the "Fudge family" is labouring under an additional and very superfluous member.

Mr. Wilson is unadvised enough to enter on what we presume he supposes a philosophical estimate of the character of Burns. Mr. Wilson had better (to use the language of his salubrious climate) "let that flea stick i' the wa." In plain English, he had better meddle with nothing beyond his comprehension. Dr. Currie wrote a "life of Burns" and miserably failed, other disquisitionists have similarly distinguished themselves, and Mr. Wilson may depend on it, that when a Lockhart is lamentable, a Caledonian of his (Mr. Wilson's *calibre*) will never make a Burnsian heart rejoice. This wonderful and as yet unappreciated poet will—strange as it may sound—never be made known by his own countrymen. A man of a mighty, nation-stirring heart; a poet of the gentlest and most fervent feelings—in short, the Shakspeare of his barren land—he has never, during his life since his death, been understood or honoured by his frosty-souled countrymen. We are told that a prophet is not honoured in his own country—as truly may we say that a poet is not. It is enough to make (in the words of Dante) "every fibre in a man's person quiver with shame" to know that a Burns—*after* the beggarly aristocracy of his native land had found the value of the man—should have been made an exciseman, *because*—mark that!—*because* his convivial habits had been pronounced inconsistent with any grave office. Let the memory of such miserable patrons (!) rot and "fester in the infamy of years." We return to Mr. Wilson.

It is presumption of the most insufferable order that this otherwise respectable striver after distinction should prate about the *character* of Robert Burns. Mr. Wilson is gifted with a ballad-singing voice; let him, then, sing the ballads of Burns, and thank heaven for the opportunity. But the *character* of that great genius he cannot comprehend, and must not meddle with. Saying no more of his philosophy, we will bestow a word on his singing.

In the former part of these remarks we have done justice, and no more than justice, to the ability of Mr. Wilson as a ballad singer. But we would ask any Scotchman, we would ask Mr. Wilson himself, whether Robert Burns supposed Robert Bruce to address "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," to his gallant followers, he being distinguished in a white waistcoat, and sporting white kid gloves? Surely, Mr. Wilson must know that the reverent recollections associated with his country, have long since convinced mankind powerfully, that you "canna tak breeks off a Highlander." Why, then, should he expect us Englishmen to believe the impossible case of Robert Bruce beaming in a white waistcoat and white kid gloves? That song Mr. Wilson CANNOT sing; nor can he sing "A man's a man for a' that." Burns, in that noble ode, breathed forth all the bounding enthusiasm of his incomparable genius. What does Mr. Wilson do in attempting to sing it? He proves manifestly that he values what Burns despised—namely, the "siller." An automaton might be made to do the thing with equal effect. Let any man, singer or no singer, peruse the words of "For a' that, and a' that"—and he will be fully qualified to decide the question as to whether the dull, cold, inanimate—utterly inanimate—enunciation of the singer Wilson

be any thing like an adequate expression of the inspired language of the poet Burns. We would willingly quote the whole of the song, but have not space. For one stanza, however, we must make room, because it is that omitted by Wilson, and by him printed within brackets as an intimation to his auditory that it is not to be sung by him. But surely it is one of the stanzas which, more than any other, conveys the spirit in which the whole of this spirited, soul-stirring song is conceived. The following is the stanza to which we allude: —

> Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
> Wha struts, and stares, and a' that;
> Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
> He's but a coof for a' that:
> For a' that, and a' that,
> His riband, star, and a' that,
> The man o' independent mind,
> He looks and laughs at a' that.

Now, to our judgment, the omission of this stanza is sufficient to prove that the singer capable of the omission is *not* capable of duly appreciating Burns. In the same languid — we had almost said stupid — style of indifference to the poet's chief beauties, he enunciates the stanzas which he does sing. As Thomas Carlyle, and, we believe, some German critic before him, said of a poetaster's style of composition, so we say of Wilson's way of singing this and one or two other of Burns' most characteristic songs, — "it is not fire, but *a picture of fire*, at which no soul can be warmed." What, however, does Mr. Wilson care for that? He contrives, by the magic name of his immortal countryman, to fill his *locale* in Store Street with a paying audience, who, having to say that they accepted an invitation to a "Nicht wi' Burns," are content to take the goods the lecturer provides them with self-sufficient equanimity. Both parties, singer and auditory, being thus content, perhaps we have no right to interfere; still, as having a love of art in all its modes of development, and a devout admiration for the poetical fame of Robert Burns, we have thought it right to say thus much of the "fudge" of his fiery outbursts of "fierce vindictive song," being mouthed forth by a mere mercenary, in a tone more suited to a conventicle than a concert room. We could readily multiply instances, and may on a future occasion do so. Enough has, we think, for the present been adduced to prove one of two things — either that Mr. Wilson or ourselves — the reader will decide which — must be votaries of the prevalent demon "Fudge."

Italian Opera. — The revival of the admired ballet of *Giselle*, combined with the attractive merits of Fornasari, has proved to the manager of her Majesty's Theatre a profitable speculation. Fornasari has already gained a high position in the estimation of a "discerning public," and therefore it is not our province at this moment to descant upon his capabilities, nor upon the triumphant success which attended his *debût* on Saturday the 25th ult. It may be sufficient to say that his engagement has been in every respect advantageous, and that the patrons of this theatre will not, as heretofore, have any reason to complain of the operatic arrangements previous to Easter. On Tuesday last the house was crowded, and the performances were so far satisfactory, that many who were not enabled to obtain seats in the pit, were almost compensated for the inconvenience by the excellent way in which *Belisario* and the ballet of *Giselle* were exhibited upon the stage. *Giselle* has afforded to Fanny Elssler a favourable opportunity for the display of her graceful and expressive pantomime. Her acting in this interesting character is the perfection of grace and unaffected pathos, whilst her dancing is, in the truest meaning of the term, the very "poetry of motion," — a hackneyed phrase we must admit, but it is almost impossible to find words more applicable to the winning graces of her style, or to the charming simplicity with which she adorns the character of *Giselle* in all its phases. When, through her unfortunate passion for pirouetting, she is transformed into a "Wili," *Giselle* has to pourtray the melancholy consequences of her unhappy condition, Fanny Elssler proved that she was capable of "pointing a moral" by the force of her own creative power. Her mode of exhibiting the "pleasant gambols and sportive tricks" of the sprightly girl previous to her metamorphosis, and the classic way in which she developed the mute despair of the hapless damsel whilst in her spiritual condition, were alike admirable. The effect was, moreover, the result of her own suggestive impulses, and most fully did the audience appreciate the truthful charms of her exertions. Madlle. Dumilatre, who played the Queen of the Wilis, was a fitting companion for Fanny Elssler, albeit there is as much difference between their respective styles as between a tenor singer and a bass. Dumilatre is equally as graceful in her movements, but her efforts are directed to a different purpose. The object of Fanny Elssler is to produce the same effects by the force of pantomimical expression, as an actor might produce with all the advantages of declamation and physical gesticulation. The talent of Dumilatre consists in her ability to please the audience by the sylph-like delicacy of her movements, and not by such displays as must arise from a due exercise of the mind. The one is a dramatic *artiste* of a superior quality, the other is a dancer possessed of considerable merit, and entitled to a proportionate share of public applause. Mdlle. Guy Stephan, who, in conjunction with Mdlle. Camille and Plauquet executed a *pas de trois*, is an elegant and accomplished dancer, and fully entitled to a position in the ballet to which Elssler and Dumilatre are directing their combined attraction.

Drury Lane. — On Saturday last, Miss Clara Novello made her first appearance on an English stage. The lady had for some years previously established a high reputation as a concert singer. Subsequently, she visited Germany, Italy, and "stony-hearted," unromantic Russia, with increasing fame; adding to her renown as a vocalist the talents of an actress. Reports of her genius had from time to time preceded her, and on Saturday she made that terrible experiment, a *debût* before a London audience. The opera selected was Pacini's *Sappho*, a work before unknown to an English public.

Miss Novello's voice is a soprano of very fine quality, evidently cultivated with great industry, and refined and directed

by the very purest taste. She has been educated in the highest school of her art, and is therefore entirely free from the vices of ornament, — the mere tricks and jerks of vulgar singers, who do not consider music to be the outpouring of an emotion of the heart, but a mere matter of vocal exercise, — overlaying the simple meaning of the composer with the elaborate nothings of the songster. Miss Novello's triumph was assured in her first scene. The execution of her opening *scena* at once struck upon the sympathies of the audience; and long and loud were the plaudits that rung throughout the house. On the conclusion of the first Act, Miss Novello received (we believe a hitherto unparalleled event on English boards) the compliment of a general call from the audience. The next triumph of the night was a duet between the *debutante* and Mrs. A. Shaw. It was a most exquisite performance, and held the crowd of listeners in breathless suspense until the conclusion, when there arose an enthusiastic and unanimous cry of "*encore!*" As an actress, Miss Novello manifests strong will, great determination; but, *as yet*, we do not think her powers are equal to her conception

MR. PHILLIPS, AS ALCANDER.

of *Sappho*. At the present moment, Miss Novello is, questionless, the only English *prima donna* on the boards. Mrs. A. Shaw (*Climene*) played a comparatively trifling part. Every note, however, that fell from her fell with magical effect upon the audience. At intervals, nothing could be more beautiful than her clear, deep, perfect voice, — with, if we may use the term, its fine pulsation, the throb of heart within it. Allen's *Phaon* ended better than it began. His limited voice had to struggle against the high difficulties of the music. In his last solo, however, he came out with great *eclat*. Mr. Phillips sang the music of *Alcander* with at once ease and spirit.

The *libretto* has been most effectively translated and adapted by Mr. Serle. As for the plot of *Sappho*, it has no more to do with our school-boy recollections of the Leucadian poetess than with the pitiful history of Barbara Allen. It is, however, well-constructed, containing the true elements of an acting opera.

The music, though not of the highest order, has very many beauties. There is in it invention, with fine scholarship. Some of the choruses are very noble.

The opera has been put upon the stage in a manner to be expected from the taste and liberality of Mr. Macready. We have no doubt that it will prove a profitable favourite for the season.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

The entertainments at the theatres during the present week have not been very novel, but the announcements in the bills have been varied. *Sappho* has been the chief attraction at Drury Lane, whilst the *Lady of the Lake* (in which Miss Poole sustains the character formerly assigned to Mrs. Alfred Shaw) and Weber's grand opera of *Oberon* have been "drawing their slow length along" at Covent Garden. We use this expression with regret, inasmuch as the former was so well adapted to the English stage, that its popularity ought not to have subsided with the secession of Mrs. Alfred Shaw from the theatre; and in reference to *Oberon* our regret is still deeper, from the fact that so fine a composition should not have been thought worthy of all the "appliances and means to boot" which a national theatre is capable of affording. Had the opera been properly put upon the stage, its revival would doubtless have been attended with success; but owing to the negligence of the management and the carelessness of the performers, *Oberon* has not drawn a good house since the night of Mr. Bunn's benefit. When Herr Staudigl, Monsieur Duprez, and Mad. Eugenia Garcia are likely to make their appearance it is impossible to say. Upon the principle that "delays have dangerous ends," it would seem that the public may, notwithstanding the continued announcements, be disappointed. For the sake of the company at Covent Garden it is hoped that the result will be more fortunate.

The title of the Easter piece at Drury Lane is *Fortunio and his Seven gifted Servants*. It is the production of Mr. Planché, and we are glad to find that Miss Pincott, an actress of great merit and experience, is engaged to fill one of the principal characters.

Knowles's play will, it is understood, be produced on the Tuesday in Easter week.

Mr. Gustavus Brooke, an actor of provincial celebrity, is about to make his first appearance at Drury Lane in the character of *Hamlet*. Rumour, with its trumpet tongue, declares that he is likely to tread in the footsteps of Kean. Should this prove true, Rumour will deserve a better character for veracity than heretofore. If Mr. Brooke is possessed of histrionic ability, it will be something.

At the St. James's Theatre Madame Doche, in the French plays, has succeeded to Mdlle. Plessy, and M. Vernet has been engaged for a limited period to increase the attractions already afforded to the patrons of this establishment.

The Haymarket will be opened, as usual, on Easter Monday, and the workmen who are now employed in renovating the theatre give "dreadful note of preparation." It is not yet known what the entertainments are to consist of, but it may be satisfactory to the admirers of a good actor to find that Mr. W. Farren has been elevated to the position of stage-director in lieu of Mr. Wilmot. If his acting in a managerial capacity should prove equal to his efforts on the stage, Mr. Webster will have done wisely in making the alteration.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam has been playing at the Bath Theatre, and the local papers have strongly inveighed against the piece, the *Pet of the Petticoats*, in which she expected to create an unusual sensation. Buckstone has likewise been disporting himself at the same theatre; but, owing to the non-success of some of the pieces, the speculation has not been a source of profit to the manager.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Honey the Actress. — We have to record the death of this lady, which took place at her residence, No. 149. Albany Street, Regent's Park, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, from the effects of violent inflammation, induced by over-exertion in her profession. Mrs. Honey's final appearance was at the City of London Theatre, on Saturday, the 25th of March. She was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress now engaged at the Eagle Saloon, was born on the 6th of December, 1817, and was therefore in her 26th year. Early in life she became initiated into the theatrical art, and performed at most of the minor theatres under the name of Laura Bell. At the early age of sixteen she formed a matrimonial alliance with Mr. Honey. The marriage was an ill-assorted one, and they parted shortly after. Mr. Honey was unfortunately drowned in a sailing party on the Thames, in the year 1836. Mrs. Honey became highly popular at the Adelphi theatre in the burletta of *Cupid*, with the late John Reeve. She has left two children, one ten and the other three years old.

MUSIC.

Messrs. G. A. Macfarren's and J. W. Davison's Third Concert of Chamber Music. — These are indeed chamber concerts in every sense of the word, for all the arrangements are on the same small scale; and were it not for the wholesale giving away of the tickets, we doubt much whether any of the public would intrude to disturb the privacy of the performers. The pieces of music were chiefly selected from that extensive repertory of "things unknown," the MS. compositions of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, one of the givers of the concert, while the other, Mr. J. W. Davison, contributed not only his mental but his manual labour, for while the programme contained a set of three songs by J. W. Davison, we found on reference to our pink bill, that it was Mr. J. W. Davison who sat thumping the piano for nearly half-an-hour over what was described as "a romance and study" for that instrument. Another portion of this chamber treat was "a spring song from Mr. Macfarren's album, its first and only performance, imitated from the German expressly for this occasion, by George Macfarren, Esq." In addition to this, a youth with his shirt collars turned down, was good enough to take his music lesson in the presence of the audience, a feat that was announced in the programme as a "Duet in F. Pianoforte, by Mr. W. C. Macfarren (pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes), and Mr. W. H. Holmes." This was strictly a chamber performance; but it should have taken place in the chamber of either master or pupil, without taxing the patience of an audience. We do not mean to say that some of the songs were not pretty, or that they were not nicely sung, with one or two exceptions, by the vocalists; but our objection is to the farce of issuing tickets, and writing "ten and sixpence each" at the bottom of all of them. As an advertisement of the Macfarren family, and of Mr. J. W. Davison, the concerts will, we presume, answer their end, for the room was filled by a liberal distribution of tickets. As to any one having paid, we cannot, in spite of the recent spread of monomania, conceive it possible that such a phenomenon could have happened. The effect upon us was rather ludicrous than otherwise. Part of the audience seemed to be trying hard to fancy themselves at a public concert, and kept exceedingly serious, while others appeared to give themselves up to the absurdity of the whole affair; and we observed several, particularly among the younger portion of the visitors, endeavouring to restrain a propensity to "giggle." Every thing was, however, so quiet, that an unfortunate man near the door, who insisted on sucking an orange, was pitched down some steps into the shop of Messrs. Chappell, without the audience generally being aware of it. The room was very well filled, the lower part being occupied by a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, while the gallery was densely crowded with Mr. Chappell's stock of engraved plates and music.

LITERATURE.

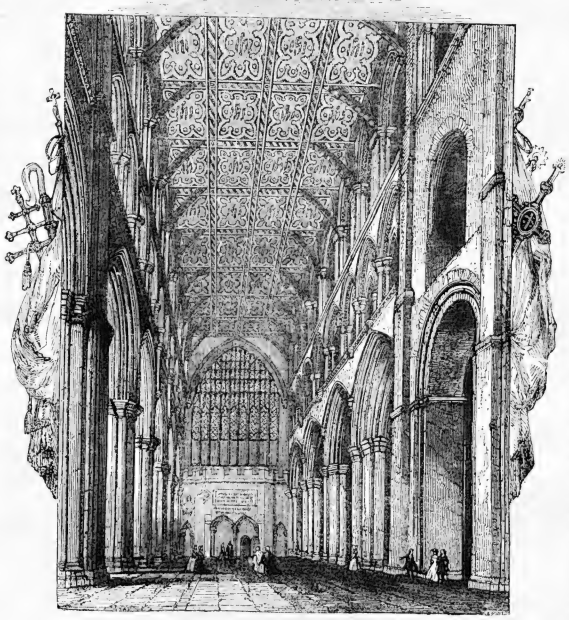
The Castles and Abbeys of England. By W. Beattie, M.D. London: Virtue.

The author of this work claims the subjects of it — the Castles and Abbeys of England — as "the great fixed landmarks of her history, standing like monumental pillars in the stream of time, inscribed with the names of her native chivalry and early hierarchy." In this estimate we discover the writer's fondness for his theme, but though the claim be large, it is perhaps not unjustly so. These buildings of the "olden time" are eminently suggestive. The historian must class them as records of the onward career of national history — the philosopher sees in them signs and tokens not to be mistaken of the progress of human improvement — the antiquary lingers over the outward and tangible evidences of old times, old feelings, quaint customs and modes of life as relics of the living, moving throng, who, having gone before us and our train, are, in the dim vista of antiquity, invested with an interest peculiarly their own; while the poet, weaving the thoughts and feelings of all the rest in one mingled sensation of the romantic and the beautiful, flings about the battered wall and moulding ruin the spell of fancy and the glow of imagination, to light up the remnants of a by-gone time in colours that fact and common sense may criticise, but fancy and feeling gladly hail, and fondly and securely cherish.

FUNERAL OF THE LAST EARL FITZALAN.

GATEWAY OF ARUNDEL CASTLE — CAVALIERS ON GUARD.

By this mystic spell, although time has done its work in defacing the first sharp outlines of the feudal domicile, the crumbling ruin again conjures up one of the most charming episodes in the world's experience — the forms and semblances of chivalry. From the arched gateway again rides forth in goodly array the steel-clad companie. Again the warder treads the battlemented keep; again draw-bridge and portcullis tell the tale of watch and ward during midnight foray, or against sudden attack. Pictures of old English hospitality float over the memory, rich and jocund in their rude plenteousness. The log blazes once more on the hearth, tinging with ruddy glow the form of slim fair maid and of ripe comely matron, of lithesome page and of sturdy henchman, glancing upon burnished hauberk, and sparkling from hilt of squire and spur of knight, warming the shaggy hound stretched within its grateful influence, and throwing a shadow upon oaken panels from antlered trophies of the chase; and tilt and tournay, and feudal court and ceremonial of knighthood throng forward, thickly commingling in the mental vision. Still these are but a few of the charms proper to the subject, and form its lighter claims; — tried by the sterner test of utility, the Castles of England have importance as remnants of the feudal system — a system which makes not alone a striking feature in our history as a nation, but that acted as one of the most powerful agents of modern times upon the onward progress of human improvement. Each ruined fortalice speaks from its toppling wall the early history of freedom. It tells the story of the first rude attempts to establish a power opposed to the despotic sway which the monarch claimed for the throne — of the first inroad upon despotic rule — the earliest attempts to oppose the universal slavery of the people.



NAVE OF THE ABBEY CHURCH, ST. ALBAN'S.

With the Castles of England are associated the names oftenest found and most highly honoured in our national history. With the Abbeys, the earliest votaries and first patrons of our national literature. In the latter we have evidences of the skill, the taste, and the public spirit of our ancestors, no less than of their piety; the ecclesiastical buildings of an early period exhibiting a splendour, size, and fitness of proportion unequalled by more recent structures. The magnificence of their architecture — the number and richness of the shrines, tombs, and chapels — the elegance of design and beauty of workmanship by which they were distinguished, carries back mind and memory to the days when the genius of architecture was fostered by the spirit of religion. Majestic when perfect, in ruin they induce the gazer to moralise with Scott —

> When yonder broken arch was whole,
> 'Twas there was dealt the weekly dole;
> And where yon mould'ring columns nod,
> The abbey sent the hymn to God.
> So fleets the world's uncertain span;
> Nor zeal for God nor love for man,
> Gives mortal monuments a date
> Beyond the pow'r of time and fate.

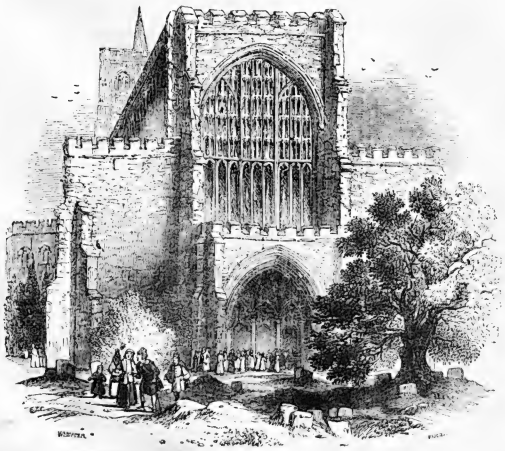
Dr. Beattie's volume commences with an illustrated history of the Castle of Arundel, the principal seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, and the source of their second title.

> Since William rose and Harold fell,
> There have been Counts of Arundel;
> And Earls old Arundel shall have
> While rivers flow and forests wave.

A fine specimen of the feudal mansion, its history is thickly studded with the record of valorous deeds of knightly prowess; and Dr. Beattie, in his outline, endeavours — not unsuccessfully — to convey "a general idea of the Castle of Arundel, as it appeared at the commencement of the seventeenth century, enriched by the labour of ages, and by the accumulated fame of the Montgomeries, the Albinis, the Fitzalans, and the Howards; all of whom had manifested a strong attachment to the place, strengthened by associations which connected them with the most brilliant events of English history, and identified their names and fortunes with those of Arundel."

One of our chosen specimens of the wood-engravings represents the ceremonial of knighthood, of which Dr. Beattie gives the following particulars: —

> During the life of Edmund, the fourth earl Fitzalan of Arundel, the affairs of Scotland assumed a threatening aspect; and the King, exasperated by the murder of Comyn, resolved to march an army across the frontier. Great preparations were made to render the expedition, in all respects, worthy of the grand object in view. The royal armies were ordered from their cantonments, and hastened into the field under the command of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. In preparation for the expedition, "proclamation was made, that a grand national fête would solemnise the movement; that the Prince of Wales would be knighted on the Feast of Pentecost; and all the young nobility of the kingdom were summoned to appear at Westminster to receive that honour along with him. On the eve of the appointed day, 270 noble youths, with their pages and retinues, assembled in the Gardens of the Temple, in which the trees were cut down that they might pitch their tents: they watched their arms all night, according to the usages of chivalry; the prince, and some of those of highest rank, in the Abbey of Westminster, the others in the Temple Church. On the morrow, Prince Edward was knighted by his



ENTRANCE TO THE ABBEY CHURCH — DISTRIBUTION OF ALMS.

THE ABBEY TOWER, MARKET PLACE, AND TOWN HALL, ST. ALBAN'S.

father in the hall of the palace, and then proceeding to the Abbey, conferred the like honour on his companions. A magnificent feast followed, at which two swans covered with nets of gold, being set on the table by the minstrels, the king rose, and made a solemn vow to God and to the swans, that he would avenge the death of Comyn, and punish the perfidy of the Scottish rebels. Then, addressing his son and the rest of the company, he conjured them, in the event of his death, to keep his body unburied until his successor should have accomplished this vow. The next morning the prince, with his companions, departed for the Borders; Edward himself followed by slow journeys, being only able to travel in a litter.

The first Abbey described by Dr. Beattie is that of St. Alban's, of which he says—

Viewed externally, this Abbey is a grand and imposing feature in the landscape, and never fails to inspire the stranger with feelings of awe and admiration. Its lofty square tower meets the eye of the traveller in every approach to the ancient Verulam, and conjures up a host of names and events that have made a figure in history during the long lapse of centuries—

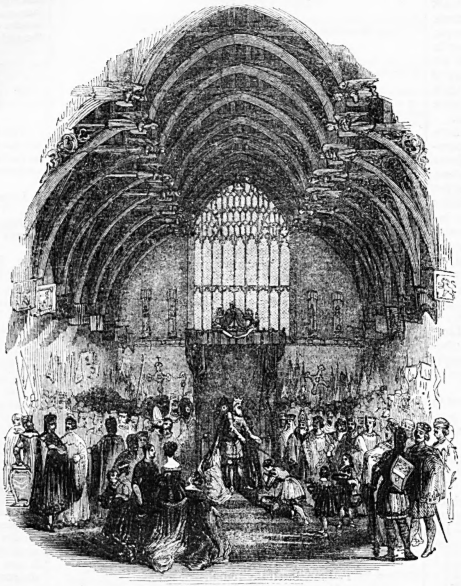
> Since first along the Ver's embattled banks
> The Roman leader stretch'd his martial ranks,
> Till Henry's mandate struck the fated shrine
> And sadly closed St. Alban's mitred line.

Of the nave, from whatever point contemplated, laterally or longitudinally, grandeur of design and elaborate execution are the leading characteristics. To enter into minute detail of its architectural beauties were impossible in our narrow compass. The general effect is all that we can presume to describe; and of this, assisted by the very correct view prefixed, the reader will have little difficulty in forming a just estimate of the magnificence that reigns in this venerable temple of our ancestors. There is one feature particularly deserving of notice, as a boundary line between two grand epochs in ecclesiastical architecture: this is, the point where the Saxon and Gothic meet in the same column. From the great western entrance, right and left, the massive clustered pillars have been evidently chiselled, at vast labour and expense, out of the original Saxon,—thus engrafting the new style upon the primitive stock. The point where the Gothic ceases and the Saxon remains, and marking where the progressive work of transformation had been arrested by some public event, forms an admirable contrast, and shows the Gothic to infinite advantage. But the Saxon arches, still untouched by the reformer's chisel, will be viewed by every lover of native art as precious reliques of antiquity.

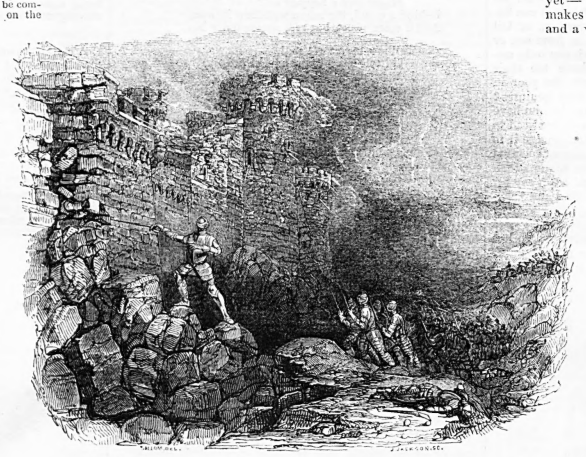
> In Saxon strength that Abbey frown'd,
> With massive arches, broad and round,
> That rose alternate, row and row,
> On ponderous columns, short and low."

The ceremony represented in the wood-cut of the grand entrance to the Abbey, is the "distribution of alms," which usually took place at the church door, on particular festivals, when "give-ale" and the "dole" drew together the neighbouring poor. The "give-ale," so called, was distributed on aniversaries, often with bread and other dole, to the poor, for which purpose land had been left to the church by the person whose birth-day, saint's-day, or burial day, was to be commemorated. Anniversaries were sometimes kept on the birth-day of a donor, during his life-time, or on the saint's-day of the church where it was appointed. The doles of money and bread were distributed at some altar in the church, or at the tomb of a deceased benefactor. The "give-ale" being chiefly allotted to great festivals, was usually distributed in the church-porch, where the people assembled, and where they sometimes remained wassailing in the church-yard till it became a scene of merriment and tumult.

To all admirers of the romantic,—to all lovers of the antique, we commend Dr. Beattie's book. Of the character of its subject sufficient has already been said: of the beauty of its illustrations our columns afford ocular demonstration.



CEREMONIAL OF KNIGHTHOOD IN WESTMINSTER HALL.



FITZALAN, EARL OF ARUNDEL, MOUNTING THE BREACH AT THE SIEGE OF BOULOGNE.

Artist's and Amateur's Magazine. Edited by E. V. Rippingille. London: Longman and Co.

Fait à peindre, say the French, and this may be applied to Mr. Rippingille, clever as an artist, but the *chroma* of whose pen is inadequate to the task it has undertaken. There are numerous crudities in his writing, showing the quill is not so much at home in his hand as we remember the pencil to have been. The dedicating of the magazine to the Royal Academy is but piling that conventional agony a little higher. Artistic genius is comparatively universal,—much of it that enters the portals of the Academy becomes "cramped, cabined, and confined." We had rather have seen the "Artist's and Amateur's Magazine" dedicated to the many it appeals to than curry favour with the few who hang both painters and pictures on tenter-hooks. There is a clever paper upon "Pictorial Adornment of the New Houses of Parliament," which we hope will meet the eyes of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Commission, to whom it is addressed. If all the rest of the Part be not "leather and prunella," it is at least *the* editor. No. 1. of "Anecdotes of Artists" is verbose, dull, and mysterious, until the *dénouement*, when we regret Sir David Wilkie plays second fiddle to bow out the editor from No. 1. and his readers. O vanitas! vanitatem! vanitas! That there is room for an Artist's Magazine, no one can doubt, but we question very much this will be found the desired *vehicle*.

The Juryman's Legal Handbook. By T. H. Cornish, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. Longman and Co.—A valuable digest of the laws relating to trial by jury; so far abbreviated as to be of ready acquirement and comprehension, and preceded by a clever introduction, which shows the author in a light beyond a mere propounder of legal facts. It exhibits him as one learned in literature as well as law; as a moral philosopher seeking for the springs of action in the human heart, and showing in the exposition of error how crime may be subdued as well as punished.

The Sporting Review, April. Mitchell.—Passing over the continued story by the editor, whose pen when employed on descriptive scenes of the turf or chase is at all times successful, the article next to our taste is the Trip to the Himalayas. The number contains in addition several other good sporting papers.

China. Parts 1, 2, and 3. Dean and Co.

The Cathedral Bell, a Tragedy; Regulus, a Tragedy. By Jacob Jones, Esq. Miller.

The Church of England Magazine. Burns.

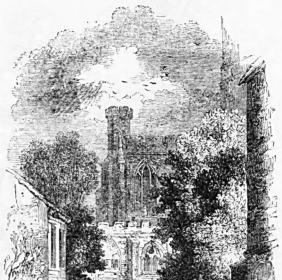
The Farmer's Magazine.—A very excellent monthly journal of some long standing, filled with matter interesting to the class whose name it bears.

The New Monthly Belle Assemblée.—We can say nothing in favour of this work; the same amount of indifferent literature, the same absurd illustrations that characterise books of the kind, including a second-hand copperplate portrait described by second hand verses, are all it puts forth as claims to favour.

The Artisan. A monthly Journal of the operative Arts. Simpkin and Co.—A good magazine, filled with facts and figures relating to railways, steam engines, London breweries, the new aerial carriage, &c.

The Sportsman.—One of the monthlies devoted to the turf and the chase, with the same dash-away letterpress that distinguishes its class. The illustrations are on the same level, generally very passable.

Post Office Directory of the Borough of Southampton.—Southampton, Fletcher.



ENTRANCE TO OUR LADY'S CHAPEL, ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

THE LAUREATESHIP.—Our readers will, we think, be gratified to learn that her Majesty has offered the office made vacant by the death of his friend Southey, to Wordsworth, who we understand has accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate. Her Majesty deserves all honour for this fitting tribute of respect to one whose mind has ever been devoted to the cause of virtue.

LETTERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

No. II. THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST ART UNIONS.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

As for aristocratic patronage of Art only let us ask in what state was Art here before Art Unions began? Did artists complain or not? Did they say that there was no opportunity to cultivate their poetical feelings, and that they must paint portraits to live? I am sure the people of England are likely to be better patrons of art than the English aristocracy ever were, and that the aristocracy have been tried and *didn't* patronise it; that they neither knew how to value a picture nor an artist: what artist ever got so good a place as a tenth-rate lawyer, or as a hundredth-rate soldier, or as a lucky physician, or as an alderman who had made a good speculation, or a country squire who had a borough? The aristocracy never acknowledged the existence of art in this country, for they never acknowledged the artist. They were the handsomest men and women in the world, and they had their simpering faces painted: but what have they done for art to honour it? No, no. *They* are not the friends of Genius: that day is over: its friends lie elsewhere; rude and uncultivated as yet, but hearty, generous, and eager. It may put up with rough fare; but it can't live in ante-chambers with lackeys, eating my lord's broken meat: equality is its breath, and *sympathy* the condition of its existence. What sympathy did my lords ever give it? No: the law, the sword, the alderman's consols, and the doctor's pill, they can stomach; they can reconcile these to their lordly nature, and infuse them into their august body.

But the POET had best come lower. What have their lordships to do with *him?* He has never been one of their intimates. In the old song of Schiller, Love bids the poet, now that the earth is partitioned among the strong and wealthy, to come to Heaven in his distress, in which there will always be a place for him: but he has to try the people yet—the weak and poor; and they, whose union makes their strength, depend on it, have a shelter and a welcome for him.

And so, though the taste of the public might be better than it is now (of which there is no question), I think we have every right to hope that it *will* be better. There are a thousand men read and think to-day, for one who read on this same day of April, 1743. The poet and artist is called upon to appeal to the few no longer. His profit and fame are with the many; and do not let it be thought irreverence to put the profit and fame together. Nobody ever denies the Duke of Wellington's genius, because his Grace receives twenty thousand a year from his country in gratitude for the services rendered by him; and if the nation should take a fancy to reward poets in the same way, we have similarly no right to quarrel with the verdict.

The dukedoms, twenty-thousands-a-year, Piccadilly-palaces, and the like are not, however, pleaded for here. Miss Coutts or Mr. Rothschild have the like (or may, no doubt, for the asking), and nobody grudges the wealth, though neither ever were in the battle of Waterloo that I know of. But let us ask, as the condition of improvement in art, if not fame and honour, at least sympathy, from the public for the artist. The refinement of taste will come afterwards; and, as every man a little conversant with the art of painting, or any other art, must know how his judgment improves, and how by degrees he learns to admire justly, so the public will learn to admire more and more wisely every day. The sixpenny prints they buy twenty years hence will be better than the sixpenny prints now: the Art Union pictures they select, better than those which frighten the desponding susceptibilities of our philosophers now-a-days. Away with these prophets of ill, these timid old maids of Cassandras, who lift up their crutches and croak, and cry, "Woe!" It is the nature of the old bodies to despond, but let "us youth" be not frightened by their prate. If any publisher could find it worth his while to bring out a hundred beautiful engravings for a penny, depend on it art would not retrograde in the country. If a hundred thousand people chose to subscribe to the Art Union, the interest for art would be so much the greater, the encouragement to artists so much the greater; and if you interest the people and encourage the artists, it is absurd to suppose that one or the other would go back.

But this, as you will doubtless observe, has nothing to do with the lunatic prospectus (or that of Mr. Moon), or with the puerile distribution, (or that of Mr. Boys). Let us consider the sham Art Unions on another day. What I wish to urge in the above sentences is, that the people are the artist's best friends; that for his reputation and profit henceforth he had best look to them; and rather than work for a class of *patrons*, he had better rely for support on his friends. If you have something that is worth the telling,—something for the good of mankind,—it is better to be able to take it to a hundred tailors or tinkers than to one duke or two dandies (speaking with perfect respect of both); and as an actor would rather have a hundred people in the pit for an audience than but one hearer who had paid ten pounds for a private box, an artist need have no squeamish objections to the same popularity, and will find a more sure and lasting profit in it. Many men of genius will say, "No; we do not want the applause of the vulgar; give us the opinion of the few." Who prevents them? They *have*

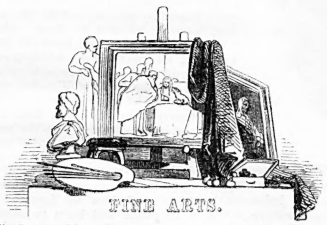
these few as before; but because the artist of a lower walk changes his patron, and, instead of catering for the private boxes, appeals to the pit, there is no harm done. The pit, it is my firm belief, knows just as much about the matter in question as the boxes know; and now you have made art one of the wants of the public, you will find the providers of the commodity and its purchasers grow more refined in their tastes alike; and the popular critic of a few years hence calling for good pictures, when now bad ones please him.

How should he know better as yet? His betters have taught him to admire Books of Beauty, trashy, flashy, coronation pictures, and the like tawdry gimcracks, which please a feeble intellect and a debauched taste. Give him time, and he will learn to like better things. And for the artist himself, will he not gain by bringing to the public market the article which he was obliged before to prepare for individual patronage? He has made many more sacrifices to the latter, than ever he will be called upon to do for the former. His independence does not suffer by honest barter in the public place, any more than an author's does who takes his wares to the bookseller or newspaper, and asks and gets his price. The writer looks to my lord no longer, but has found a better and surer friend: and so for art; I would like to see Art Unions all over England, from London to Little Peddlington: every one of the subscribers become interested in a subject about which he has not thought hitherto, and which was kept as the exclusive privilege of his betters.

The "Spectator" has an excellent suggestion with regard to Art Unions, I think; which is, that a committee should purchase pictures with the funds of the Union, and that the prize-holder should then choose. Bad pictures would not, probably, be bought in this way, and the threatened degradation of art would then be averted. Perhaps the majority of the present Unionists, however, would not accede to this plan, and prefer to choose their pictures for themselves. Well: let them keep to the old plan, and let us have another Art Union as the new. The more the better — the more *real* Unions: as for the sham ones, we will discourse of these anon.

Yours, my dear M'Gilp,
M. A. Titmarsh.

P. S. I hope your Cartoon is in a state of forwardness: we shall see in a month or two what the giants of art can do. But meanwhile do not neglect your little picture out of Gil Blas or the Vicar of Wakefield (of course it is from one or the other). Let those humble intellects which can only understand common feeling and every-day life have too their little gentle gratifications. Why should not the poor in spirit be provided for as well as the tremendous geniuses? If a child take a fancy to a penny theatrical print, let him have it; if a workman want a green parrot with a bobbing head to decorate his humble mantel-piece, let us not grudge it to him; and if an immense supereminent intelligence cannot satisfy his poetical craving with any thing less sublime than Milton, or less vast than Michael Angelo, — all I can say for my part is, that I wish he may get it. The kind and beneficent Genius of Art has pleasures for all according to their degree; and spreads its harmless happy feast for big and little — for the Titanic appetite that can't be satisfied with less than a roasted elephant, as well as for the small humble cock-robin of an intellect that can sing its little grace and make its meal on a bread-crumb.



FINE ARTS.

Sir George Hayter's historical picture of Moving the Address to the Crown in the first House of Commons assembled in 1833, after the passing of the Reform Act, is at length completed, after a continuous application of nearly ten years. It is a production of a class of art, almost *sui generis*; no such picture having ever before been attempted, much less produced, by any previous painter. The picture contains nearly four hundred portraits of living persons. The figures in the foreground are of half-life size, those in the middle distance and back-ground are gradually diminished as they recede. The likenesses are exceedingly correct, and the general treatment of the subject-matter, a somewhat intractable one for the purposes of high art, is good.

Art Union of London. — The committee of this association advertised a premium of 60*l.* in October last, for a series of designs, in outline, illustrative of British history or of some English author. In reply thirty sets were forwarded, and the committee on Tuesday awarded the premium to a series illustrative of "Pilgrim's Progress," which, on opening the sealed letter accompanying it, was found to be by Mr. H. C. Selons. Some of the designs are deemed so satisfactory that honorary premiums have been awarded to the authors of them.

Fatal Accident at Blackwall. — On Tuesday morning an accident occurred to B. Ferrand Busfeild, Esq., late of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge, brother to the Members for Bradford and Knaresborough, which terminated fatally. He had been lately on a visit to his mother at Bath, and left town at an early hour, for the purpose of going upon a cruise in her Majesty's steam ship Vulcan, a revenue vessel, which has been recently fitted out at Blackwall. He proceeded in a cab to the Brunswick Wharf at Blackwall, alighted, walked along the path leading to the wharf, and hailed the steamer moored directly opposite, when directly after a splash in the water was heard, and cries for help. The cabman immediately raised an alarm, when a boat put off from the Vulcan, and drags were procured; but Mr. Busfeild was never seen afterwards, and it is concluded that in stepping from the wharf on to the barge moored directly under it, he fell into the water and was drowned.

THE ENQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sigh'd for pity as it answered "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favour'd spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs?
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopp'd for awhile, and sigh'd, to answer "No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That, with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud, the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
O! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting-place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be bless'd —
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whisper'd, "Yes! in Heaven!"

Mackay.

FASHIONS.

April, from its treacherous showers, is doubtless an unworthy harbinger of new fashions; and yet, as rain, like old fashions, must some time or other cease, we, under the sign of Taurus, present our fair readers with the most decided innovation upon the *modes* of the past season. This first step presents us with a charming novelty in the *camail*, which to the approaching summer will be what the elegant cardinal was to the past winter costume.

Our light and graceful model is of embroidered muslin lined with pink, amber, lilac, pale green, or light blue silk, and trimmed with lace. It is gathered round the waste by a broad silk band, or rather sash, sufficiently long for the ends to descend carelessly below the *camail*. The robe is of *pekin*, and the sleeves descend but midway between the elbow and the wrist, the muslin undersleeve being lined with silk of the same colour as the *camail*. Bonnets of straw colour *gros de Naples* trimmed with flowers (red predominating) and striped ribbon.

The robe of the second figure is shot silk, either lilac or peach-blossom, of two strongly contrasting shades, are most worn. The *corsage* is open, displaying a muslin chemisette, and sleeves short, as in the dress previously described. Lace bonnet over pale pink satin trimmed with a cluster of lace *nœuds* and pink roses.

Whatever form new bonnets take, a medium size is universally adopted. Caps *à la Charlotte Corday* are giving place to a more *recherché* style, an example of which we hope to give in our next. Collars for morning wear are very small in size and square in form. They are trimmed with a double row of lace and close round the neck. If muslin is worn, the embroidery should be simple, the lace trimming sufficing to show the richness of the morning toilet.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,
A mother's love begins — it glows till death;
Lives before life — with death not dies; but seems
The very substance of our mortal dreams.

The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is — tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards misanthropic. — *Richter.*

Love one human being purely and warmly and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

If one have served thee, tell the deed to many;
Hast thou served many, tell it not to any.

STREET SWEEPING MACHINERY.

It has been said that man is a wonderful machine, and the wonderful machines which are being daily invented will soon render the labour of man, or at least manual labour, utterly superfluous. So very sweeping is the effect of machinery, that it now sweeps not only the chimneys, but the streets, and even the scavengers have at length reason to complain of their vested interests being interfered with by modern innovation. It is strange that the agricultural party did not protect them; for being mutually dependent upon the soil, the landlords and the scavengers should have clung together.

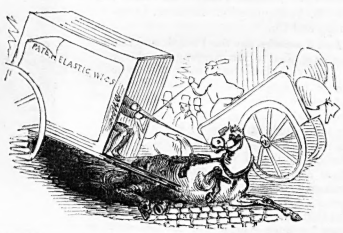
THE TRIUMPH OF ART.

A certain quack dentist celebrated for a mineral composition for stopping the teeth having got greatly into debt, has, we understand, been trying a new composition (called ten pence in the pound), with which he has succeeded in stopping the teeth of his creditors.

ON THE WOODEN PAVEMENT.

Upon the pavement made of wood
The horses are, poor things, such trippers,
They cannot make their footing good,
Their iron shoes are iron slippers.

No wonder that they lose their feet,
The fact a matter quite of course is,
For when with wood they floor the street,
It naturally floors the horses.



INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

We understand that at a recent meeting of the directors of the London and Greenwich Railway it was proposed, on account of the comet being now visible at Greenwich, to double the fares of the first class carriages.

ON A VIEW OF THE AERIAL SHIP PASSING OVER THE NILE.

To see so soon the aerial ship
Engaged in such a lengthy trip
Will make the doubtful smile;
And some will try to show their wit,
Quoting "*ex nihilo nihil fit*,"
Nothing like that can reach the Nile.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS INAUDIBLE IN THE GALLERY.

It was stated the other night in the House of Commons that the watch-making trade has been lately very much depressed. An Honourable Member asked if the fact might not in some degree be attributed to the disuse of the old custom of wearing clocks upon the stockings.

When Lord Brougham entered the House on Monday night eating a biscuit, and proceeded to take a very strange part in a conversation with Lords Campbell and Lansdowne, it was remarked by the former that the biscuit the ex-chancellor was eating might possibly be a tipsy cake.

WHYS AND WHATS.

Why is a horseman riding on the wooden pavement likely to share the fate of Charles the First? — *Because* in all probability his head will be brought to the block.

What branch of the fine arts ought horses to be taught? — The art of drawing on wood.

Why would the Dogs' Bill have resembled a dramatic piece if it had passed? — Because it would have been a farce in one act.

THE DOGS BILL.

The bill for the relief of the dogs seems to have reached its destination somewhat prematurely, for it has gone to the dogs upon the second reading. Parliamentary benevolence is often of rather a peculiar kind, and, indeed, it is generally admitted, that had the bill passed for protecting dogs, the effect would have been, to have caused the destruction of an immense number of them. We have heard of killing with kindness, and such would have been the case if the kind intentions of the legislature had been fulfilled with regard to the canine species.

The bill only provided for making it illegal that dogs should draw carts and barrows, but left them still subject to pots and tin kettles which might have been settled upon them in tail, as usual, with impunity. If the measure had been rather more comprehensive, and had been called "an act for the better security of the canine race, with a separate clause, which might have been known as "the pot-lid, dog's tail, saucepan-cover, and tin kettle clause," it might have "pointed" such "a moral" against "adorning a tale," that every humane member must have given it his countenance.

COPYRIGHT ACT. — Saturday, the 1st of April, the Copyright and Customs Act, for the protection of English literature by the prohibition of the importation of foreign editions of English works under any pretext whatever, came into operation; and thus the extensive system of piracy and smuggling which has for so many years been carried on with impunity to the prejudice of the author, bookseller, and, in fact, every artisan engaged in the issuing of works from the press, will be prevented. It is not, perhaps, generally known that under this statute it is illegal for any person who may purchase reprint copies of English works on the Continent to introduce them into this country; and any bookseller is liable to a heavy fine if any of these foreign editions are found in his possession, being exposed for sale. It is understood that all the leading publishing firms are determined to do all in their power to support the law and to enforce the penalties for any infractions committed.

The Central Committee of the Guadaloupe Relief Fund has just published the fifteenth list of subscriptions. The total amount received is 20,000*l.*

The reply made by Mr. Everett, the American minister in London, to a memorial presented to him on Friday last by a deputation of the state bondholders, has excited a good deal of attention and animadversion amongst the merchants in the city. The general view taken of the document in question is, that it has been carefully got up to produce an impression much more favourable to the integrity of the Americans, collectively and individually, than is justified by the facts of the case.

THE COMET. — Sir J. Herschell has published another letter upon the subject of the comet, in which he remarks, that "an opinion seems to have obtained a pretty general currency, that the light which others as well as myself have regarded as the tail of a great comet is, in fact, nothing more than the zodiacal light." This opinion he completely overthrows, and concludes by stating: — "But now comes the most remarkable circumstance attending the appearance, or rather disappearance, of this comet. On Saturday I prepared a seven feet Newtonian reflector of six inches aperture on the roof of my house, expecting to obtain a good view of the nucleus. To my amazement, though the night was clear and the horizon good, I could not find it; but I did find, in the very central line of the train, near no star, nor in any identifiable place, a dim, pretty large, oval nebula, very little condensed towards the centre, but with no appearance whatever of a nucleus. This nebula I also several times swept over; so that I have not a suspicion remaining on my mind of the possibility of any illusion. Now, there are nebulæ in that region of the sky; but on referring to a catalogue of them I do not find one which I consider it would have been possible to have seen with such an instrument, and under such circumstances as remaining twilight and vicinity to the horizon. Moreover, the next night (Sunday), taking up the observation earlier and pursuing it later, with the same reflector and an equally good sky, this nebula was also missing. These facts I consider as well worthy to be placed on record, and to indicate a rapidity of diminution in point of lustre only to be explained on the supposition that the comet is receding from us with great velocity. The train, too, is diminishing rapidly in brightness, though it retains its position with remarkable pertinacity."

THE COMET.

A comet Heaven against us sends,
The shock they say won't leave us whole;
Already see earth shakes, my friends;
The compass, too, forsakes the pole!
Adieu the feast the table gave!
Few found the table aught but rough;
Confess your sins, each fearful one:
Let the World end, 'tis old enough;
'Tis old enough, this World!

Yes, hoary globe, space wandering,
Thy nights confusing with thy days,
Like an old kite with broken string,
Tumbling and turning round always;
Go, travel roads to thee unknown;
Go, dash and splinter on the sun!
Be quenched as stars already flown:
Thou'rt old enough, 'tis time thou'dst done;
Thou'rt old enough, O World!

Is not ambition wearying,
With puppy, pompous sobriquet,
Error, abuse, theft, war, and sin,
Kings' lackeys, men their lackeys yet?
Our gods of plaster, don't they pall?
The future, tires it not the sight?
For such great things thou seem'st too small:
Thou'rt old enough, thy end is right;
Thou'rt old enough, O World!

The young all say, in joyous motion,
Man with small pains his chains can brighten;
"The press spreads truth; steam sweeps the ocean;
Gas doth the gloom of night enlighten;
Let years run on, twenty more say,
The heavens will hatch the egg we trust;"
I've watched o'er thirty past away:
Let the world end if, it is but just;
'Tis old enough, this World!

I grant, 'twas otherwise I said,
When my heart bathed in joy and love,
"Earth," then, I cried, "be ever sped
Thy orb where God set light above!"
My hoarse voice joins the song no more,
Beauties my gray hairs now rebuff;
Come then, dread comet, turn all o'er:
Let the world end, 'tis old enough;
'Tis old enough, this World. — *Beranger.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. S., *who addressed us previous to the appearance of our first number, will see that a portion of his communication has been made use of. We should be glad to hear from him again.*

A Subscriber *is thanked for his suggestions.*

Tyro, of Richmond, *who says that the words written in Greek characters ought to be thus "ingenuas didicisse, &c." is perfectly right; and his discovery does much credit to his scholarship and discernment.*

The author of the letters on the Fine Arts also complains of misprints in his communications, and begs from us a general statement, to the effect that, "wherever any sentences in his letters appear to be nonsensical the fault lies entirely with the printer." At this the printer greatly rebels.

Alpha. *We have perused with very great attention the letter from a correspondent, bearing this signature. We agree with him on almost every point embraced in his communication. The Editors of the "Pictorial Times" are determined to adhere to the principles on which they started, and not, like their cotemporaries, to put forth any pretended illustrations of real events. Those subjects, however, that Alpha thought of equivocal authenticity, were drawn by a person who had been resident in the West India Islands for several years, and were perfectly correct views of the places. Respecting his latter suggestions, no trouble will be spared to procure the objects he enumerates; but the difficulties attending such a task are much greater than he is probably aware of. His remarks at all times will undergo every consideration.*

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Monday at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Privy Seal, and others.

Her Majesty has appointed the Duke of Montrose to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stirling.

On Monday the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg held a levee at the state apartments at Mivart's Hotel. The Prince dined with her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House, in the evening.

On Tuesday Prince Albert and the Crown Prince visited the British Museum, where they stayed nearly three hours inspecting the apartments and collections. The Crown Prince and the noblemen attached to his person went to Covent Garden Theatre, the Queen Dowager having placed her box at the Prince's disposal.

The Queen Dowager left town on Wednesday for Bushy House.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday afternoon in an open barouche and four.

His Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz is expected to arrive at Cambridge House the first week in the ensuing month. The marriage of the Prince to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is expected to be solemnized in June.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

HARROW, April 1. — Gregory and Sayer Scholarships. — Examiners — Rev. R. Shilleto, M.A., Rev. A. W. Haddan, M.A. The first three candidates stood as follows: — 1. Hon. Percy Smythe; 2. Ripley; 3. Grant. There were nineteen other candidates. Mr. Smith was elected Neeld Scholar at Christmas last. The first of the above scholarships (value 100*l.* a year for three years) was founded by Mr. R. Gregory; the second (50 guineas for four years), by Mr. J. Sayer, and the scholar becomes a member of Caius College, Cambridge.

A correspondent of the "Herald" states, that while the Established Church of Scotland is suffering from the endless divisions of her members, the Episcopal Church is daily progressing. During the last few months churches have been built and clergymen settled in districts where there has hitherto been no provision made either by Episcopalian or Presbyterian for the spiritual wants of the people. In their recent charges the bishops of Edinburgh and Glasgow expressed themselves with great sanguineness on the present condition and future prospects of the Episcopal Church. Auxiliary branches of the venerable church societies in England have been established, and have received a measure of support which could not have been expected. The college at Perth will shortly be opened, where candidates for the ministry will be trained, and young persons instructed by experienced tutors from the English Universities. It is thought that the law which prohibits clergymen, ordained by a Scottish bishop, from holding preferment of any kind in England, will shortly be abolished. Most of the English prelates are in favour of the measure, as was evinced by the readiness with which they received the proposal made by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland should be allowed to officiate twice in any diocese in England, having previously obtained the permission of the bishop.

SPORTING.

Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THE TURF. — Milton, albeit unawares, has most graphically sketched in the above familiar couplet that portion of the community for whose pleasure and profit English racing is constituted. In the first line how characteristically are depicted the gay and gallant groups that gild the sunshine of many a summer day of pleasant Epsom, princely Goodwood, and royal Ascot; in the latter, with what a prophetic satire the gangs of hungry harpies, who gorge and crow at the feasts that fools make for them. Thus on the threshold of the season, as honest journalists, we cannot choose but write (in the hope those who *run* may read) that the design of the turf was not to enrich a set of persons with minds and manners that would disparage the circle of a treadmill. Why should racing be made a "craft," and why do our nobles set the example, by making a business of a pleasure? Not a week ago we saw at exercise a team (in training at a private establishment in Sussex) consisting of fifty-three racers, with fifty-three boys on backs; an army of cavalry supported by one noble lord, to enable a body of freebooters to carry on a domestic campaign, we cannot call it a *civil* war. The effort making to introduce more honourable practice at Tattersall's has already been met with reaction on the part of the metropolitan rogues; let us hope that no "British Yeoman" will join their ranks.

There will be three good meetings during the present month; and twelve of small importance. For those who relish the game of racing — as a game for amusement rather than gain (and for such we write) — some of these meetings contain excellent matter. In all cases where we can without inconvenience we pass without notice the "great" handicaps (as they are called); and following that course now, we point to a few of the extreme Derby outsiders, as offering the prospect of some interesting moves before the month is out. The Lucetta colt, backed at 100 to 1, should he shew well for the Two Thousand, will be a trump card for his friends, while the column in all probability will let a little of Scott's secret out. Amytage has reached Newmarket, and should he go for it he will afford a line to his stable, and the public will make one from it, whether on true or false *data*. Beadsman, another of Scott's Derby lot, has also arrived at Newmarket for his spring engagements. He is a good stake for the Craven meeting, and another in the First Spring. But our space will not permit more than these hints, that laying against 100 to 1 is a dangerous amusement; at least at this particular crisis.

TATTERSALL'S. — MONDAY, APRIL 3.

CHESTER CUP.	
8 to 1 agst Marshal Soult	15 to 1 agst Maccabeus
10 to 1 agst The Corsair	16 to 1 agst Cotherstone
15 to 1 agst Millipede	17 to 1 agst Murat (taken)
16 to 1 agst Marius	25 to 1 agst Amorino
16 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	25 to 1 agst Napier
17 to 1 agst Priscilla Tomboy	25 to 1 agst Aristides
17 to 1 agst Forester	26 to 1 agst Languish colt
20 to 1 agst Haitoe (taken)	30 to 1 agst Gaper (taken)
20 to 1 agst Galanthus	35 to 1 agst Gamecock
20 to 1 agst Aristotle	40 to 1 agst Mercy colt
30 to 1 agst Eboracum (taken)	45 to 1 agst Parthian (taken)
35 to 1 agst Martyr (taken)	45 to 1 agst Newcourt (taken)
50 to 1 agst Reaction.	50 to 1 agst Highlander
DERBY.	100 to 1 against Humbug
7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman	

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

CHESTER CUP.	
9 to 1 agst Soult	26 to 1 agst Winesour
10 to 1 agst The Corsair	26 to 1 agst Aristides
11 to 1 agst Millipede	30 to 1 agst Game Cock
14 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn.	33 to 1 agst Amorino
DERBY.	33 to 1 agst Gaper
7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman	40 to 1 agst Newcourt
15 to 1 agst Cotherstone	40 to 1 agst Parthian
16 to 1 agst Murat	40 to 1 agst Cornopean
17 to 1 agst Maccabeus	50 to 1 agst Highlander.

The Chantilly races are fixed for the first fortnight in May. The Duke de Nemours and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg will honour the course with their presence. There will be eight prizes, the principal of which are the Chantilly prize of 1200f.; a plate of 2000f., given by the Minister of Commerce; the Duke d'Aumale's plate of 1250f.; the Haras plate of 5000f.; the Orleans plate of 3000f.; and a plate of 6000f., given by the Jockey Club. Several private matches are also to be run.

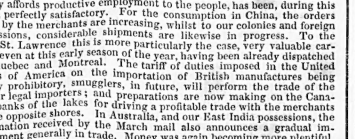
NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH. — One captain, two lieutenants, and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, of the Chatham division of Royal marines, under the command of Major Balchild, arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, to assist in performing the duties of the garrison, the strength of the Woolwich division being inadequate at present for that purpose, the men being under the necessity recently of having to mount guard every alternate night, with few exceptions. The addition of 200 men will, however, make the duty more easy for some time.

The Blazer steam-vessel, Captain John Washington, left Woolwich on Monday afternoon for the coast of France. She has been fitted with Monsieur Clement's marine thermometer and sillometer, formerly described as having been experimented with on board the Lightning. Monsieur Clement, Mr. Carey the optician, and Mr. Joseph Large, one of the foremen of Woolwich dockyard, who had the superintending of the fitting of the apparatus, left in the Blazer, for the purpose of witnessing the Experiments, and also to report the result.

In the heavy gales of September last, in the Gulf of Mexico, three ships of war are supposed to have been lost, as they were in the gulf at the time, and have not since been heard of, viz. the British brig Victor, the French brig Dunois, and the Texan schooner San Antonio. Nearly 300 men are supposed to have perished in them.

The Formidable, 84, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, Impregnable, 104, Captain R. Smart, and the Vanguard, 80, Captain Sir David Dunn, are on their passage home to England from the Mediterranean. The Vanguard will remain at Lisbon for a few days. The return of these ships to England will reduce the number of line-of-battle ships in the Mediterranean to four — the Queen, 110, Captain Rich, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen; Howe, 120, Captain Thomas Forrest, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Mason; Monarch, 84, Captain Samuel Chambers; and the Indus, 78, Captain Sir James Stirling.



COMMERCE AND MONEY.

That a gradual improvement in all descriptions of manufacture is in progress, the large sales now weekly made of sheep's wool, raw silk, and most particularly of cotton wool, perfectly establish. The information received from Manchester, Glasgow, and those districts wherein cotton chiefly affords productive employment to the people, has been, during this week, perfectly satisfactory. For the consumption in China, the orders given by the merchants are increasing, whilst to our colonies and foreign possessions, considerable shipments are likewise in progress. To the river St. Lawrence this is more particularly the case, very valuable cargoes, even at this early season of the year, having been already dispatched for Quebec and Montreal. The tariff of duties imposed in the United States of America on the importation of British manufactures being nearly prohibitory, smugglers, in future, will perform the trade of the former legal importers; and preparations are now making on the Canadian banks of the lakes for driving a profitable trade with the merchants on the opposite shores. In Australia, and our East India possessions, the information received by the March mail also announces a gradual improvement generally in trade. Money was again becoming more plentiful, and the stocks of European goods had been at the latest dates very materially reduced. Sales of colonial produce have been rather extensive, and, with the exception of coffee, fair prices are obtained. By the West India packet, which arrived in the beginning of the week, the news received from those colonies, from which letters have arrived, continues on

the whole to be satisfactory. The blacks were then generally doing their work fairly, the crops were gradually increasing in quantity, and the means for the consumption of British manufactures were consequently in a gradual state of improvement. East India and China products likewise are in fair demand.

In the money market the general complaint of want of employment for money continues to be made, particularly in the discount of bills department. This superabundance has been chiefly occasioned by the great reduction in the value of almost every article of general consumption, and by the consequent reduction in the amount of commercial bills of exchange, by which these articles are represented in the money-market. This surplus is now applied to the purchase of various descriptions of public securities. By it the consols have been raised to 97 this week, and the Bills on the Stock Exchange, considering this price to be low, which then still at a discount of 3 per cent., are continuing their time operations in them at 97¾. Exchequer bills also are dearer, for the premium on them during this week has ruled from 68s. to 76s. On the shares of the three principal joint bank establishments in London, the abundance of money is also producing a favourable effect. In the shares of the leading railway companies, the transactions of this week have not been very extensive. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, Spanish bonds are the principal object of speculation, and rather sanguine expectations continue to be entertained that the finances of Spain will soon be equal to her public expenditure.

BRITISH FUNDS.

CLOSING PRICES—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	ex div 184½	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	ex div 96¼	Ditto, New Anns.	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	97	3 per Cent. Anns. 1751	—
3½ per Cent. 1818	ex div 101½	Bank Stock for Opening	188½
3½ per Cent. Red.	ex div 101½	Cons. for Acc.	97
New 3½ per Cent	102¾	India Stock for	269
Long Anns. to expire —		Canada Guar. Debs.	—
New 5 per Cent. Anns.	—	Exch. Bills, 2d.	1¼
Jan. 5. 1860	ex div 12 9-16	1000*l.* 66	69 pm
30 yrs. Oct. 10. 1859	ex div 12¾	500*l.* 66	70 pm
30 yrs. Jan. 5. 1860	12 13-16	100*l.* and 200*l.* 69	69 pm
India Stock	—	Commercial —	— pm
India Bonds	75 pm	Advertised —	— pm

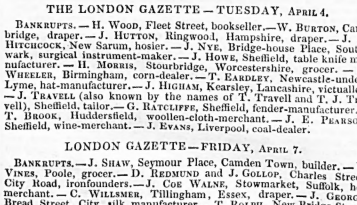
SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter Railway (70 paid), 59½; Cheltenham and Great Western Railway (80 paid), 30½; Eastern Counties Railway (23 paid), 10; Eastern Counties Railway New (8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid), 12; Great Western Railway (65 paid), 95; London and Birmingham Railway (100 paid), 214; London and Blackwall Railway (16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid), 6; London and Brighton Railway (50 paid), 35¾; Manchester and Leeds Railway (70 paid), 81; Manchester and Leeds Railway New (30 paid), 35; Paris and Rouen Railway (20 paid), 27½; Rouen and Havre Railway (2 paid), 3¾; South Eastern and Dover (50 paid), 25¾.

MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY.—Although the Bullock supply was small, the demand was inactive. For sheep, the numbers of which were scanty, we had a firm inquiry, and full rates were freely paid by the butchers. The Veal trade was dull. In Pigs little was doing. Milch cows sold heavily, at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* each. The arrivals of country slaughtered meat being very large, the general inquiry ruled dull, at barely Monday's quotations. At per stone, by the carcase: — Beef, inferior, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; Beef, middling, 2*s.* 8*d* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; Beef, prime large, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Beef, prime small, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; Mutton, inferior, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; Mutton, prime, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; Pork, large, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; Pork, small, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*

SMITHFIELD HAYMARKET.—Fine upland Meadow and Rye-grass Hay, 86*s.* to 90*s.*; inferior, ditto, 66*s.* to 78*s.* Superior Clover, 105*s.* to 110*s.*; inferior, ditto, 80*s.* to 95*s.* Straw, 48*s.* to 50*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fishmarket: Turbots, 3*s.* to 16*s.*, Brills, 2*s.* to 10*s.*, Codfish, 4*s.* to 10*s.*, Haddocks, 9*d.* to 2*s.*, Whitings, 6*d.* to 1*s.*, Mackerel, 8*d.* to 10*d.*, and Lobsters 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* each; Soles, 6*d.* to 3*s.* per pair, Smelts, 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen, Salmon, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, and Eels 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound. Supply good, trade moderate. — Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets: Turkeys, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, Goslings, 6*s.* to 8*s.*



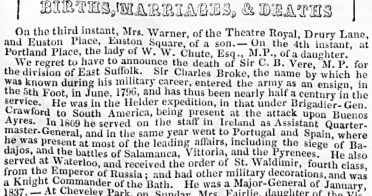
BANKRUPTS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE—TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

BANKRUPTS.—H. WOOD, Fleet Street, bookseller.—W. BURTON, Cambridge, draper.—J. HUTTON, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper.—J. R. HITCHCOCK, New Sarum, hosier.—J. NYE, Bridge-house Place, Southwark, surgical instrument-maker.—J. HOWE, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer.—H. MORRIS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, grocer.—E. WHEELER, Birmingham, corn-dealer.—T. EARDLEY, Newcastle-under-Lyme, hat-manufacturer.—J. HIGHAM, Kearsley, Lancashire, victualler.—J. TRAVELL (also known by the names of T. Travell and T. J. Travell), Sheffield, tailor.—G. RATCLIFFE, Sheffield, fender-manufacturer.—T. BROOK, Huddersfield, woollen-cloth-merchant.—J. E. PEARSON, Sheffield, wine-merchant.—J. EVANS, Liverpool, coal-dealer.

LONDON GAZETTE—FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SHAW, Seymour Place, Camden Town, builder.—B. VINES, Poole, grocer.—D. REDMUND and J. GOLLOP, Charles Street, City Road, ironfounders.—J. COE WALNE, Stowmarket, Suffolk, hop merchant.—C. WILLSMER, Tillingham, Essex, draper.—J. GEORGE, Bread Street, City, silk manufacturer.—T. ROLPH, New Bridge Street, merchant.—J. H. FULLER, Flixton, Lancashire, logwood grinder.—T. M. WHITELEY, Liverpool, hatter.—J. WHITAKER, Whalley, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.—H. LEWIS, Haverfordwest, cabinet maker.—E. DICKIN, Longdon, Shropshire, draper.—J. NORMAN, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer.



BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS

On the third instant, Mrs. Warner, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and Euston Place, Eaton Square, a son.—On the 4th instant, at Portland Place, the lady of W. W. Chute, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir C. B. Vere, M.P. for the division of East Suffolk. Sir Charles Broke, the name by which he was known during his military career, entered the army as an ensign, in the 5th Foot, in June, 1796, and has thus been nearly half a century in the service. He was in the Helder expedition, in that under Brigadier-Gen. Crawford to South America, present at the attack upon Buenos Ayres. In 1809 he served on the staff in Ireland as Assistant Quarter-master-General, and in the same year went to Portugal and Spain, where he was present at most of the leading affairs, including the siege of Badajos, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He also served at Waterloo, and received the order of St. Waldimir, fourth class, from the Emperor of Russia; and had other military decorations, and was a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was a Major-General of January, 1837.—At Cheveley Park, on Sunday, Mrs. Fairfie, daughter of the Viscountess Canterbury by her ladyship's first marriage. The melancholy event had been dreaded for a considerable time.—On the 1st instant, at Maesmor, North Wales, General John Manners Kerr, aged 74.—On Friday, the 10th ult., at Funchal, Madeira, where he had gone to reside for the benefit of his health, John Maudslay, Esq., of Lambeth, in the 44th year of his age.—On Wednesday, the 22d ult., at his seat, Broomham, in the county of Sussex, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., in the 74th year of his age.

LADY SALE'S JOURNAL.

A JOURNAL of EVENTS IN AFFGHANISTAN, by LADY SALE, will be published next week,

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Just published, the 2d Edition, with Additions, price 6*s.* 6*d.* cloth, gilt edges,

THE LADIES' COMPANION to the FLOWER GARDEN; being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies, with full directions for their Culture. By MRS. LOUDON.

London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet Street.

In One Volume, 8vo., with upwards of 380 Engravings, price 16*s.*,

THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST; or Instructions for the Management of the Fruit, Kitchen, and Forcing Garden. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c.

London: William Smith, 113, Fleet Street; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh; Curry and Co., Dublin.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, post 8vo., 12*s.*

LIEUTENANT EYRE'S NARRATIVE of the MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CABUL, which ended in the Retreat and Destruction of the British Army. With the COMPLETION of the JOURNAL of IMPRISONMENT in AFFGHANISTAN.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

*** The Concluding Part of the Prison Diary may be had separately to complete former Editions. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK.

Now ready, in post 8vo., revised and considerably enlarged, price 10*s.* 6*d.*, the Second Edition of

THE HANDBOOK OF NEEDLEWORK. By Miss LAMBERT (of Burlington Street), being a complete Guide to every kind of Decorative Needlework, Crochet, Knitting, and Netting, with a brief Historical Account of each Art. Illustrated with 115 Engravings on Wood.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK. A Manual of the Sports and Pastimes of Youth, with upwards of 300 Illustrations. 8*s.* 6*d.* boards, and 10*s.* 6*d.* morocco elegant.

THE YOUNG LADY'S BOOK. A Repertory of every elegant and improving pursuit that tends to elevate the Female Character, and constitutes the accomplished English Gentlewoman, with 500 Illustrations. 21*s.* richly bound in crimson silk.

Longman, Brown, and Co., Paternoster Row.

NEW WORKS PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

THE SHEEP; containing its History, with a full Account and Portraits of the various Breeds to be found in Great Britain; with Practical Observations on the Improvement of the Breeds. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Atlas 4to. with 21 coloured Illustrations, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* half-bound in morocco.

2. THE OX; containing its History, with a full Account and Portraits of the various Breeds to be found in Great Britain: with Practical Observations on the Improvement of the Breeds. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Atlas 4to. with 22 coloured Illustrations, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* half-bound in morocco.

3. THE HOG; its History, with a full Account and Portraits of the Principal Breeds of Great Britain. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Atlas 4to. with 5 coloured Plates, 2*l.* 2*s.* half-bound in morocco.

4. THE HORSE: its History, with a full Account and Portraits of the Principal Breeds. By DAVID LOW, Esq. F.R.S.E. Atlas 4to. with 8 coloured Plates, 3*l.* half-bound in morocco.

5. THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, and DICTIONARY of RURAL AFFAIRS. By CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON, Esq. F.R.S. Barrister-at-Law, Editor of "The Farmer's Almanack," &c. One very thick vol. 8vo. with Wood Engravings of the best and most approved Agricultural Implements, 50*s.* cloth. Forming the Thirteenth of the Series of "Encyclopædias and Dictionaries."

"Clearly and perspicuously written, full of useful and interesting information, and well worthy of being recommended as a valuable addition to the book-shelves of all our agricultural friends."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

6. A DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and MINES; containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. M.G.S. &c. One thick vol. 8vo. illustrated with 1241 Engravings on Wood, 2*l.* 10*s.* cloth. Forming the Tenth of the Series of "Encyclopædias and Dictionaries."

"There is more original, valuable, and new matter in this volume than we have ever seen in any work of a similar character."—*Athenæum.*

7. A DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and ART; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every Branch of Human Knowledge: with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in general Use. Edited by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. L. & E. &c.; assisted by JOSEPH CAUVIN, Esq., and other gentlemen of eminence in their respective departments. One very thick vol. 8vo. of nearly 1400 pages, with Wood Engravings, 60*s.* cloth. Forming the Twelfth of the Series of "Encyclopædias and Dictionaries."

"The extent of information this Dictionary affords on the subjects referred to in its title is truly surprising. Every public room in which commerce, politics, or literature forms the subject of discussion, ought to be furnished with these volumes."—*Globe.*

10. A DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, and HISTORICAL, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq. A New Edition, with a new and enlarged Supplement, containing the New Tariff, the New Corn Law (with an Article on the latter), and bringing down the information in the work to September, 1842. One closely and beautifully printed vol. 8vo. of more than 1450 pages, 50*s.* boards.

*** THE NEW SUPPLEMENT, separately, 5*s.* sewed.

11. ELEMENTS of MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS; including the Recent Discoveries and Analysis of Medicines. By Dr. ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, F.L.S. &c. Third Edition, enlarged and improved. One very thick vol. 8vo. of more than 1200 pages, with upwards of 100 Wood Engravings, now first inserted, 31*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

PRESENT BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS.

With about Eighty Illustrations by the Etching Club, in square crown 8vo. 21*s.*; or 36*s.* bound in morocco, by Hayday.

THOMSON'S SEASONS. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY Esq. With the Life, by Murdoch.

*** A few copies of the 2*l.* 2*s.* Edition may still be had.

"A singularly beautiful book it is."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CHEAP PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

THE PIANO BIJOU. No. 1. of this little Work, published on the 1st of April, has already run through the First edition. It includes the "Spirit of Beauty" and the Eleven Medley Dances danced by Her Majesty and Court, including "Sir Roger de Coverley," "Le Boulanger," "God save the Queen," and "Nancy Dawson." Price for the whole, 4*d.* Post free to any part of the kingdom for 6*d.*, by addressing the Editor, 23, Paternoster Row. Published by Sherwood and Co.; Strange, &c.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is now at all times open to the Public as a Thoroughfare for FOOT PASSENGERS, at a Toll of One Penny each.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.

Company's Office, 2, Walbrook Buildings, City, 27th March, 1843.

MOURNING BONNET ESTABLISHMENT, 59, Oxford Street, between Berners' and Wells' Streets. Mrs. Stovell adopts this mode of acquainting families that an extensive assortment of Mourning Bonnets, in appropriate materials, are always ready. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect a new style of straw adapted also for mourning, and from its lightness cannot fail to please. Black Chips and Leghorns in great variety.

59, Oxford Street.

BUILDERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Cheapest House for Crown and Sheet WINDOW and PICTURE GLASS.

Best White Lead - 24*s.* per cwt.	Linseed Oil - - 3*s.* per gall.
Sheet Lead - - - 20*s.* -	Turps - - - - 3*s.* -

Complete Lists of Glass, Lead, Colours, &c., will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, by applying to R. COGAN, at the Western Glass, Lead, and Colour Warehouse, 5, Princes Street, Leicester Square, London. Ornament Shades and Gas Glasses at wholesale prices.

SUPERIOR LOOKING GLASSES AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78, FLEET STREET, opposite the "Dispatch" newspaper office, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsterers, and the Public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted.—May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the Kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different sized picture frames, and 120 looking glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The trade supplied with frames in the compo. Fancy wood frames and mouldings, and room borderings. Old frames repaired and re-gilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back, and money returned.

NORTH BRITISH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, and 10, Pall Mall East. Established 1809. Protecting Capital 1,000,000*l.*, fully subscribed.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, President.
Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman, Chairman of the London Board.
Francis Warden, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Extract from Table of Increasing Premiums to insure 100l. for Life.

Ages,	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 5	0 19 2	1 0 3	1 0 5	1 2 8	1 18 2
30	1 3 9	1 5 2	1 6 8	1 8 4	1 10 0	2 10 5
40	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3
50	2 4 9	2 7 11	2 11 2	2 11 10	2 18 8	4 17 7

John King, Actuary.

TEA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE; prepared from the Recipe of a Nobleman in the County.—The above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour; its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, establish it of a character unequalled in sauces. Noblemen and others of acknowledged goût, pronounce it to be "the only good sauce;" and for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, steaks, game, cold meat, &c., especially unrivalled. As a rapidly increasing inquiry is now made for it in all parts of the kingdom, the proprietors beg to state that druggists, grocers, and others, may be supplied by their agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Mr. J. Harding, 59, King Street, Stepney; Messrs. Metcalfe and Co., 16, Southampton Row; and by the wholesale oil and Italian warehousemen in London, upon the same terms as at their warehouse at Worcester.—Sold retail by the usual venders of sauces in half-pint bottles at 1*s.* 6*d.*, pints 2*s.* 6*d.*, and quarts 5*s.* each, with the Proprietors' stamp over the cork of every bottle.

BRIGHT'S NUTRITIOUS FARINA.

THIS NEW VEGETABLE PREPARATION is strongly recommended by the highest medical testimony, and by Royal and Noble Patronage, as the best DIET for INVALIDS, INFANTS, and Persons of impaired digestive powers. No article ever yet offered to the Public contains the same amount of nourishment, is so economical, so easily prepared, or so peculiarly adapted to the delicate and dyspeptic. Sold in canisters at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 6*s.* each, by every respectable Druggist; where also may be obtained, BRIGHT'S UNIVERSAL SANATIVE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE, held in the highest esteem for its refreshing and invigorating qualities. In canisters at 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 4*s.* Either are prepared in two minutes, and do not require to be boiled.

Manufactory, 5, Holland Street, North Brixton; wholesale at Messrs. Barclays, Farringdon Street; Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; White, 24, Cornhill; and may be had of respectable Druggists all over the Kingdom.

None is genuine unless signed by the Proprietor, John Bright.

THE NEW PATENT PIANOFORTE, the EUPHONICON, manufactured by E. BEALE and Co., No. 201, Regent Street, to whom letters patent have been granted for England, Ireland, Scotland, and France. The chief characteristics and advantages of this Pianoforte are a rich quality and fulness of tone, superiority in song accompaniment, its philosophical construction, its light and elegant appearance, the length of time it remains in tune, and its great durability. The Inventor has also ascertained, from a series of experiments, that no degree of temperature, to which in ordinary use it is likely to be exposed, can affect it. This important quality renders it well calculated for hot climates, being in this particular unlike all pianofortes that become warped and unfit for use when exposed to an intense degree of heat.

"The Euphonicon will not, like other pianofortes, wear out if much played upon in a few years, but, like a Cremona violin, improve with age."—*The Times.*

"In it the pianoforte is brought to a degree of perfection which is not likely to be exceeded."—*Morning Herald.*

"In volume of sound, distinctness of notes, and purity of tone, this instrument is superior to any yet brought before the public."—*Britannia.*

Prospectuses and drawings may be had gratis at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent Street, where only these instruments are on view.

LONDON: Printed by JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, of Peterborough Court, Fleet Street, at No. 5, New-Street-Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 135, Fleet Street, on Saturday, April 8, 1843.